

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

VOL. XII, NO. 306

MAY 6, 1945

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

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MAY 29 '45

"This Hemisphere"

By

S. W. BOGGS¹

THE WORLD is round. Maps are flat. We use globes very little, and not effectively. We use maps a great deal but not intelligently.

All hemispheres are round—on the earth itself and therefore on the globe. A hemisphere is usually mapped within a circle which faintly suggests the roundness of the whole world. A hemisphere is mapped in perspective (on the "orthographic projection") or more usually it is flattened after the manner of other maps—to represent areas truly or to confer upon the map some other desirable property. However, a hemisphere may be mapped within a rectangle or within many other geometric limits.

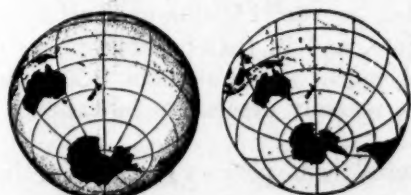


Figure 1. The water hemisphere

The hemisphere with the maximum water area and minimum land (88.8 percent water, 6.2 percent land, 5.0 percent Antarctic icecap). About 6 percent of the world's population lives here on 12 percent of the world's land area (excluding Antarctica). On the left it is shown on the orthographic projection (that is, in perspective, with parallel rays of vision, like the sun's rays lighting the earth), the earth's surface receding near the edge; it is shaded here as if lighted directly in front. On the right it is "flattened" on the azimuthal equal-area projection. No part of the United States lies within the "water hemisphere".

Americans frequently speak of "this hemisphere," meaning the hemisphere in which the United States finds itself. They will better grasp the "global" relationships of the United States if

they get a true mental picture of some of the many hemispheres in which the United States is located.²

Hemispheres are infinite in number. Rest a transparent glass or plastic geographical globe on its south pole, half fill it with water exactly to the line of the equator, and seal it shut. Roll it into any position whatever; the bottom hemisphere will be filled with water and the top with air. The water level will always be a plane passing through the center of the globe. The visible waterline will invariably be a "great circle"—a circle greater than any that can be described on the globe with a radius either less or more than the interval between one of the poles and the equator. Any two points on the earth's surface lie on one of these great circles—which constitutes the shortest route between them. Therefore, with surface features and weather permitting, great-circle routes between ports are naturally preferred by both steamships and airplanes.

I. The Northern Hemisphere

Any hemisphere may be identified and distinguished from all other hemispheres by its center point. Conversely, any point on the earth's surface is the center of a hemisphere which somewhat differs from all other hemispheres.

The United States is in the northern hemisphere, nearly half way between the equator and the North Pole, the 45th parallel of latitude coinciding with the northern boundary of New York State and with the Montana-Wyoming boundary.

¹ Mr. Boggs is the Chief of the Division of Geography and Cartography, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State.

² Glossy reproduction prints of all of the illustrations are available from the Division of Research and Publication, Department of State, upon request, if desired for plate-making.

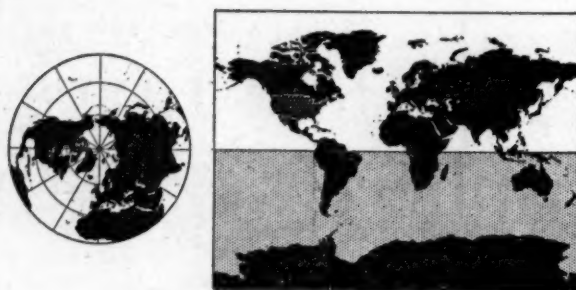


Figure 2. The northern hemisphere

The center is the North Pole, and the limiting great circle is the equator. The unshaded portion of the world map on the Miller projection corresponds to the hemisphere map at the left.

The northern and southern hemispheres are the only hemispheres whose common boundary has any geographic significance. The seasons on opposite sides of the equator are antipodal, since it is summer in one when it is winter in the other.

Approximately 37,570,000 square miles (74 percent of the world's 50,973,000 square miles of land area, exclusive of the icecaps in Greenland and Antarctica), with a population of approximately 1,968,577,000 (constituting 91 percent of the world's population of approximately 2,166,879,000), are to be found in the northern hemisphere. This hemisphere includes all of North America, Europe, and continental Asia, part of South America (17 percent of its area and 15 percent of its population), and part of Africa (67 percent of its area and 68 percent of its population).

II. The So-Called "Western Hemisphere"

The concept of the "western hemisphere" or New World, comprising the American continents and islands, is very important, both historically and politically. But this so-called "western hemisphere" is inadvisedly called "western" and does not deserve the appellation "hemisphere."

Because the Americas are west of Europe, Europeans and their descendants on this side of the Atlantic frequently call them "the western hemisphere". The American continents are, however, east of Asia and of the whole of the so-called "eastern hemisphere" quite as much as they are west of it. This is shown on figure 3. If the Chinese or Japanese had crossed the broad Pacific and had discovered the Americas they might have called these continents the "eastern hemisphere".

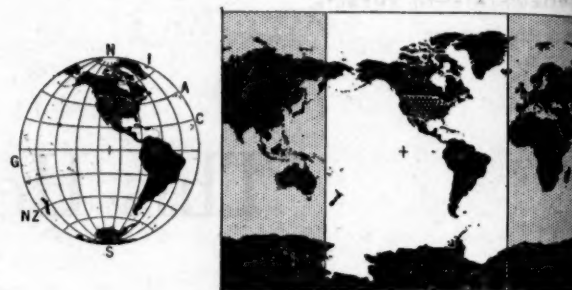


Figure 3. The map-maker's conventional "western hemisphere"

The meridians 20° W. and 160° E. of Greenwich constitute the conventional limit of this hemisphere. The center is a point in the Pacific Ocean, on the equator, in 110° W. longitude, about 1,250 statute miles from the nearest point on the American continents, near Acapulco, Mexico, and more than 2,000 miles from the Panama Canal. The unshaded portion of the world map comprises this conventional "western hemisphere", and the shaded portion is the "eastern hemisphere". The letters around the circular hemisphere map signify: N, North Pole; I, Iceland; A, Azores; C, Canary Islands; S, South Pole; NZ, New Zealand; and G, Guadalcanal Island in the Solomon group.

The Americas comprise only about 30 percent of the world's land area and contain about 13 percent of its population. As may be seen in figure 4, the American continents and islands, including Greenland, lie wholly within one half of a certain hemisphere, and in that quarter-sphere there is twice as much water as land. The Americas therefore scarcely deserve to be called a "hemisphere".

"Western" hemisphere suggests limiting lines running due north and south, namely meridians. Now it happens that map-makers make many maps of the Americas within circular limits which embrace, therefore, a hemisphere. Merely for convenience and economy, they utilize limiting lines, a pair of meridians 180° apart, that would appear on the map anyway. So they take a meridian between Africa and South America, usually 20° west of Greenwich (if that is used as the prime meridian for the map), and then necessarily employ its anti-meridian, 160° east longitude.

The center of this conventional hemisphere is in the Pacific Ocean, on the equator, in 110° W. longitude. It is about 1,250 statute miles from the nearest point on the American mainland, west of Acapulco, Mexico, and 1,850 miles from the nearest point in the United States, near Brownsville, Texas. Clearly this center point is without geographic significance.

The limiting meridians of this so-called "western hemisphere" have no political, historic, geographic, or economic significance. If we were to follow the ancient custom of "beating the bounds" (easily, in an airplane today) we would traverse open ocean most of the time. Going north on the 20th meridian we would cross part of Antarctica, Iceland, and a mere northeastern tip of Greenland; going south on the 160th meridian we would cross the eastern tip of Siberia including the Kamchatka peninsula, the island of Guadalcanal in the Solomons, and part of Antarctica. Within this hemisphere are found the Cape Verde Islands, the Azores, the western third of Iceland with its capital city, almost all of Greenland, eastern Siberia, thousands of Pacific islands, all of New Zealand, and a large part of the Antarctic continent—in addition to North and South America. The Atlantic and Pacific islands and the eastern portion of Asia within this hemisphere comprise only 1.1 percent of the world's land area, with 0.5 percent of its population.

This hemisphere, mapped by itself, induces complacency in Americans. It embraces almost the maximum area of ocean in any hemisphere which contains all of North and South America. Like an ostrich with its head in the sand, we avoid seeing the other half of the world, much of it surprisingly near.

People in the United States sometimes identify this so-called "western hemisphere" with the Monroe Doctrine. The term "western hemisphere", however, was not employed in the message of President Monroe to the Congress in 1823. The terms "the American continents" and "this hemisphere" were used, evidently synonymously; Russia was in mind at that time and certainly no part of Siberia was thought of as part of "this hemisphere". Neither were New Zealand, part of the Solomon Islands, Samoa, the Fijis, and other Pacific islands, nor was any part of Antarctica (of which they knew almost nothing) contemplated when men spoke of "the American continents" and "this hemisphere" in 1823. Would it not be fatuous, indeed, to regard the meridians of 20° W. and 160° E. longitude as significant in relation to American policy, and therefore to have one policy with reference to the eastern portion of the island of Guadalcanal and another toward the western portion? Surely, a saner and more realistic understanding of geography than that is needed!

III. A More Significant Hemisphere for Americans

A hemisphere centered in the north Atlantic Ocean, at 28° N. and 31° W., is much more significant for all people in North and South America than is the map-maker's "western hemisphere" centered in the Pacific on the equator. This hemisphere, illustrated in figure 4, includes all of the Americas except the westernmost Aleutian Islands, and all of Europe and Africa and more than 40 percent of Asia. Altogether it comprises 76 percent of the world's land area, with fully 50 percent of its population.

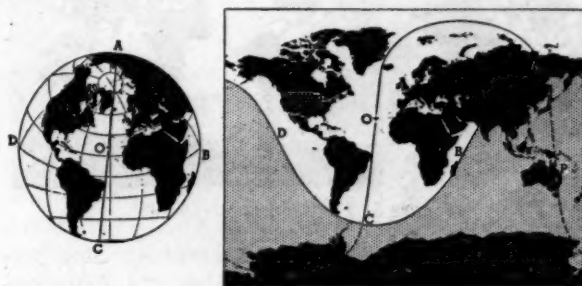


Figure 4. Hemisphere centered at 28° N., 31° W.

The straight line AOC through the center divides it into quarter-spheres. The western quarter-sphere contains all of North and South America, including Greenland, and a portion of Siberia. The eastern quarter-sphere comprises all of Europe and Africa (except a small part of Madagascar) and about 42 percent of the area of Asia. The limit of the hemisphere, ABCD on both maps, is a complete great circle (like the equator or any meridian circle) while the line AOC which divides it into halves is half of such a great circle, the other half being APC as shown in a dotted line on the world map.

This might be called a "western-civilization hemisphere", since it embraces Europe and the Americas (but with all of Africa and much of Asia besides). Only Australia and New Zealand are outside its bounds. Both history and geography make this hemisphere important to peoples on both sides of the Atlantic.

IV. The Land Hemisphere

Geographers have made careful determinations to ascertain which hemisphere contains a larger percentage of land area than any other. It has been found to have its center in western France, near Nantes, in about 47°13' N. latitude, 1°32' W. longitude. On its 44,904,000 square miles of land (88 percent of the world's land area) live about 2,035,000,000 people (94 percent of the world's

population). In addition to all of Europe and Africa and North America, the land hemisphere includes nearly 88 percent of Asia's territory and nearly 92 percent of its population (the Philippines, Netherlands Indies, British Malaya, and parts of French Indochina and Thailand being excluded); the land hemisphere also embraces about 79 percent of the area of South America with 73 percent of its population.

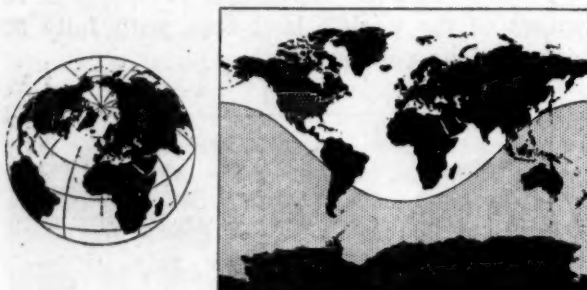


Figure 5. The land hemisphere

The hemisphere with the maximum land area (45.6 percent land, 53.7 percent water, 0.7 percent Greenland icecap). About 94 percent of the world's population lives here on 88 percent of the world's land area. On the world map, the shaded area is the water hemisphere (see figure 1).

This hemisphere includes all of the United States and all of its non-contiguous territories except those in the Pacific. The United States is located near the edge of the hemisphere. Considering the vast area and the enormous population, the resources and the industrial development, the land hemisphere may be regarded as the most important hemisphere. The advantages of central location, particularly in a military sense, have not been overlooked by Germany. Commercially the situation is different, in part because ocean transport costs roughly only a tenth as much a ton-mile as railroad transport.¹

From the center of the land hemisphere, in western Europe, one can account for the origin of major regional terms which Americans have inherited and still use. To people in western Europe, China and Japan and the rest of eastern Asia is the "Far East". But for Americans it is the nearest land to the west, and is reached by starting north and west to the north Pacific, or by

air over Alaska—it is our "Near West". For the Chinese it is neither east nor west. The Chinese name for China is "Middle Country" or "Middle Flowery People's Country"—just as the peoples of southern Europe regarded their sea as the middle of the land area, the Mediterranean. Objective geographic terms, such as "the Americas" or "the American continents", and "eastern Asia" or "the western Pacific", are accurate and of universal applicability, since they are acceptable to the people who live in the regions concerned.

V. Hemisphere Centered Within the United States

In all four hemispheres just described (figures 2 to 5) the United States is found somewhere near the edge, or at least the center of the United States lies about half way between the center and the edge of the hemisphere. A hemisphere centered near the middle of the United States, in 40° N. latitude, 100° W. longitude (near Beaver City, Nebraska and Norton, Kansas), is illustrated in figure 6.

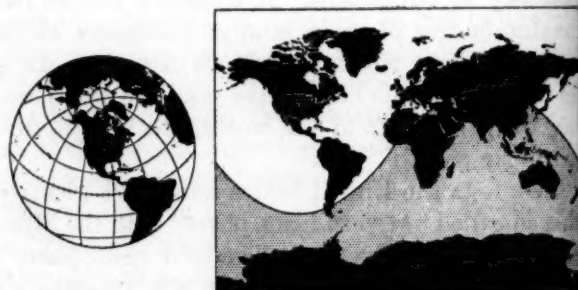


Figure 6. Hemisphere centered near the center of the United States

A hemisphere centered at 40° N., 100° W., is shown here. Although it does not include the southern tip of South America, it does include all of Europe, part of Africa, and, in Asia, part of Turkey, most of Russian Asia, most of Manchuria and Japan.

This hemisphere fails to embrace the southern end of South America, but it includes all of Europe except the island of Crete, about 30 percent of the area of Africa, and more than 10 percent of the area of Asia; it includes all of the Arctic Ocean, a very large portion of the Atlantic Ocean, and an even greater area in the Pacific. Asia and Africa are nearer to the United States than most Americans realize. Dakar, Moscow, and northern Man-

¹ BULLETIN of Feb. 11, 1945, p. 187.

churia are nearer to the center of the United States than is Buenos Aires. The actual "global" relations of the United States, which are remarkably different from the conceptions many people cherish, based on Mercator maps, have suddenly acquired heightened importance in these days of airplanes and radio.

VI. Hemispheres *à la Carte* for Americans

If Americans were curious to ascertain how much of the world can be included in some hemisphere that includes all of the United States (the 48 States and the District of Columbia) they would be greatly surprised. They can order almost any hemisphere they like *à la carte* in more than one sense. A series of hemispheres, with the United States at the very edge of each, reveals relations of this country to the rest of the world that few people appreciate. Three such hemispheres are illustrated below, in figures 7, 8, and 9.

(a) Northern boundary of the United States at hemisphere's edge. If the northern edge of a hemisphere is placed on the northwestern corner and the northeastern tip of the United States there will be included, in addition to all of the United States and a narrow strip of Canada, all of Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, South America, Antarctica, New Zealand, a portion of Australia, and the tip of South Africa, still larger areas of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and a portion of the Indian Ocean near the Antarctic continent.

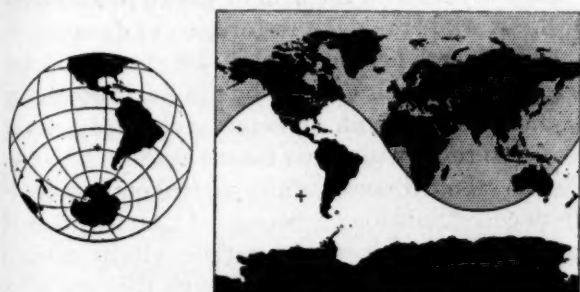


Figure 7. Hemisphere with the northern limits of the United States at its edge

The center of this hemisphere is in the South Pacific, near 38° S. latitude and 98° W. longitude.

(b) Atlantic coast of the United States at hemisphere's edge. If the northeastern and southeastern extremities of the United States are placed

at the edge of a hemisphere, almost all of Canada, Labrador, and Greenland, all of Mexico and part of Central America, a very great part of Asia and the northern tip of Europe, all of Australia and New Zealand, all of the Arctic, most of the Pacific, and the eastern edge of the Indian Ocean will be included.

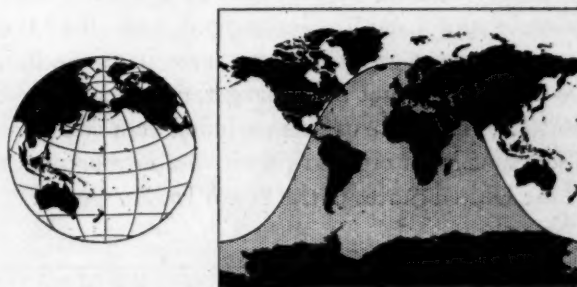


Figure 8. Hemisphere with the eastern coast of the United States at its edge

The center of this hemisphere is in the North Pacific, near 24° N. latitude and 177° E. longitude.

(c) Southern boundary of the United States at hemisphere's edge. A hemisphere which has Brownsville, Texas, and San Diego, California, on its southern edge will include not only all of Canada, Alaska, and Greenland but also all of Europe, Africa, and Asia, except a small portion of the Netherlands Indies and large parts of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

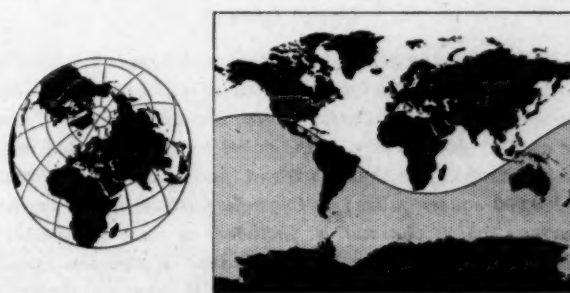


Figure 9. Hemisphere with the southern limits of the United States at its edge

The center of this hemisphere is west of Moscow near 55° N. latitude and 35° E. longitude.

(d) Sum of all hemispheres containing all of the United States. Similarly, a hemisphere whose edge touches Key West, Florida, and Brownsville,

Texas, embraces all of Europe and Asia and most of Africa, and the northern fringe of Australia. A series of hemispheres touching pairs of points of the Pacific coast of the United States will necessarily duplicate areas already included in hemispheres described above, because together they include all the land on earth except Kerguelen Island in the Indian Ocean (one of the world's most desolate spots), both polar regions, and all of the oceans with the exception of an area in the Indian Ocean which is not much larger than the United States. The limits of this excluded area comprise a series of great circles tangent to a mirror image of the United States in the South Indian Ocean.

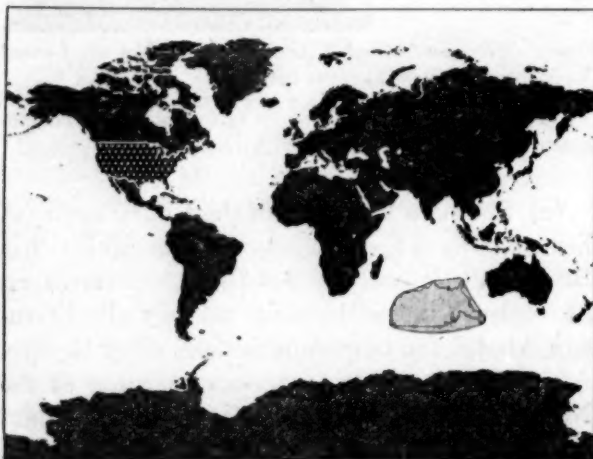


Figure 10. The sum of all hemispheres containing all of the United States

The sum of the hemispheres shown in figures 7, 8, and 9, and of others that might be added in which points on the Pacific coast of the United States are on the edge of one or another hemisphere, is indicated by the unshaded area on this map. The shaded area in the Indian Ocean (about 4,180,000 square miles) is the only portion of the earth's surface which can not be included in some hemisphere that covers all of the United States. Kerguelen Island is the only land in that area, and it has no recorded population.

The global relations of the United States are disclosed in a rather remarkable way by a series of hemispheres such as those shown above. When a person speaks of "this hemisphere" as the one in which the United States of America is located, one may well inquire, "Which hemisphere?"

Arrest of Polish Democratic Leaders

Statement by THE SECRETARY OF STATE¹

For the last month we have been asking the Soviet Government about the report that a number of prominent Polish democratic leaders in Poland had met for discussion with Soviet authorities during the latter part of March. Mr. Molotov has now officially informed Mr. Eden and myself that these leaders were arrested on the charge of "diversionist" activities against the Red Army.

We told Mr. Molotov of our great concern on learning after such a long delay of this disturbing development which has a direct bearing on the working out of the Polish problem. The Crimea agreement on Poland provided for consultations with representatives of the Warsaw Provisional Government and with Polish democratic political leaders from within Poland and from abroad. We have asked Mr. Molotov for a complete list of the names of these Polish political leaders who have been arrested and a full explanation of this action. Further discussions must await a reply.

Liberation of Denmark

Statement by ACTING SECRETARY CREW

[Released to the press May 5]

The surrender in the field of the German forces in Denmark heralds the restoration of freedom to a gallant and heroic people. Despite the total occupation of their country by the Nazi forces, the Danish patriots both at home and abroad never ceased to resist with every means at their disposal. Danish saboteurs successfully carried out hundreds of perilous missions. Scores of Danish vessels manned by Danish seamen carried vitally needed cargoes to the war zones. Through the provision of bases in Greenland, the Danes materially aided in keeping open the North Atlantic sea lanes.

Today the Dannebrog, the ancient flag of Denmark, again flies freely over a free people. The American people rejoice in the restoration of Denmark's independence.

¹ Made in San Francisco on May 5, 1945 at his press conference.

United Nations Conference on International Organization

AMENDMENTS OFFERED TO DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS

Texts of Amendments

JOINT PROPOSALS

The Delegations of the four Governments which participated in the Dumbarton Oaks conversations, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China, have consulted together concerning amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals which each of them desired to submit. The proposed amendments on which the four find themselves in agreement are submitted to the Conference as joint proposals. Such further amendments as each of these Governments may wish to propose will be presented separately.

[Note: Amendments are in italics.]

CHAPTER I. PURPOSES

1. To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, *and with due regard for principles of justice and international law* adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations *based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples* and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic, social, *cultural* and other humanitarian problems *and promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex*; and

CHAPTER II. PRINCIPLES

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all [delete "peace-loving states"] *its members*.

3. All members of the Organization shall settle their *international* disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

[New paragraph to be added following paragraph 6, to take the place of paragraph 7 of chapter VIII, section A, which would be deleted:]

Nothing contained in this Charter shall authorize the Organization to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the state concerned or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under this Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of Chapter VIII, Section B.

CHAPTER V. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECTION B. FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

6. The General Assembly should initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in political, economic [delete "and"], social *and cultural* fields *to assist in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex and also for the encouragement of the development of international law* [delete "and of adjusting situations likely to impair the general welfare"].

[New paragraph to follow paragraph 7:]

The General Assembly should examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

CHAPTER VI. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

SECTION A. COMPOSITION

The Security Council should consist of one representative of each of eleven members of the Organization. Representatives of the United States

of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and, in due course, France, should have permanent seats. The General Assembly should elect six states to fill the non-permanent seats, *due regard being specially paid in the first instance to the contribution of members of the Organization towards the maintenance of international peace and security and towards the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.* These six states should be elected for a term of two years, three retiring each year. They should not be immediately eligible for reelection. In the first election of the non-permanent members three should be chosen by the General Assembly for one-year terms and three for two-year terms.

SECTION D. PROCEDURE

2. The Security Council should be empowered to set up such bodies or agencies as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions [Delete "including regional subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee"].

5. Any member of the Organization not having a seat on the Security Council and any state not a member of the Organization, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, should be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. *In the case of a non-member, the Security Council should lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of such a non-member.*

CHAPTER VII. AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The provisions of Chapter VII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals should be adjusted to bring it into conformity with the recommendations of Commission IV in light of the report of the Jurists' Committee.

CHAPTER VIII. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION.

SECTION A. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

[The following new paragraph should be inserted before paragraph 1 of section A of Chapter VIII:]

Without prejudice to the provisions of Paragraphs 1-5 below, the Security Council should be

empowered, if all the parties so request, to make recommendations to the parties to any dispute with a view to its settlement in accordance with the principles laid down in Chapter II, Paragraph 3.

2. Any state, whether member of the Organization or not, may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council. *In the case of a non-member, it should be required to accept, for the purposes of such dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter.*

4. If, nevertheless, parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in paragraph 3 above fail to settle it by the means indicated in that paragraph, they should obligate themselves to refer it to the Security Council. [Delete "The"] *If the Security Council [delete "should in each case decide whether or not"] deems that the continuance of the particular dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, [delete "and, accordingly, whether the Security Council should deal with the dispute, and, if so, whether it should take action under paragraph 5"] it shall decide whether to take action under paragraph 5 or whether itself to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.*

7. [Delete "The provisions of paragraph 1 to 6 of Section A should not apply to situations or disputes arising out of matters which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the state concerned."]

[Note: This paragraph would be replaced by the new paragraph proposed for addition following paragraph 6, Chapter II, Principles.]

SECTION B. DETERMINATION OF THREATS TO THE PEACE OR ACTS OF AGGRESSION AND ACTION WITH RESPECT THERETO.

1. Should the Security Council deem that a failure to settle a dispute in accordance with procedures indicated in paragraph 3 of Section A, or in accordance with its recommendations made under paragraphs 4 or 5 of Section A, constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, it should take any measures necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization.

2. In general the Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace,

breach of the peace or act of aggression and should make recommendations or decide upon the measures set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Section to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

[Insert the following paragraph between paragraphs 2 and 3:]

Before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures for the maintenance or restoration of peace and security in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, the Security Council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it may deem necessary or desirable in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation. Such provisional measures should be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. Failure to comply with such provisional measures should be duly taken account of by the Security Council.

9. There should be established a Military Staff Committee the functions of which should be to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, to the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, to the regulation of armaments, and to possible disarmament. It should be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. The Committee should be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the Organization not permanently represented on the Committee should be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires that such a state should participate in its work. Questions of command of forces should be worked out subsequently. *The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council, may establish regional subcommittees of the Military Staff Committee.*

CHAPTER IX. ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

SECTION A. PURPOSE AND RELATIONSHIPS

1. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations

based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the Organization should facilitate solutions of international economic, social, cultural, and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex. Responsibility for the discharge of this function should be vested in the General Assembly, and under the authority of the General Assembly, in an Economic and Social Council.

SECTION C. FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. The Economic and Social Council should be empowered: [Insert, after paragraph a, a new paragraph as follows:]

To make recommendations for promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

b. To make recommendations, on its own initiative with respect to international economic, social, *cultural* and other humanitarian matters;

c. To receive and consider reports from the economic, social, *cultural* and other organizations or agencies brought into relationship with the Organization, and to coordinate their activities through consultations with, and recommendations to, such organizations or agencies;

SECTION D. ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

1. The Economic and Social Council should set up [delete "an economic commission, a social commission and such other commissions as may be required"] *commissions in the fields of economic activity, social activity, cultural activity, promotion of human rights and any other field within the competence of the Council.* These commissions should consist of experts. There should be a permanent staff which should constitute a part of the Secretariat of the Organization.

CHAPTER X. THE SECRETARIAT

1. There should be a Secretariat comprising a Secretary-General, *four deputies* and such staff as may be required [delete "The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization. He should be elected by the General Assembly, on recommendation of the Security Council, for such term and under such conditions as are specified in the Charter."] *The Secretary-General and his deputies should be elected by the*

General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council for a period of three years, and the Secretary-General should be eligible for re-election. The Secretary-General should be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

4. *In the performance of their duties, the Secretary-General and the staff should be responsible only to the Organization. Their responsibilities should be exclusively international in character, and they should not seek or receive instructions in regard to the discharge thereof from any authority external to the Organization. The members should undertake fully to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Secretariat and not to seek to influence any of their nationals in the discharge of such responsibilities.*

CHAPTER XI. AMENDMENTS

1. *The present Charter comes into force after its ratification in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the members of the Organization having permanent seats on the Security Council and by a majority of the other members of the Organization.*

[Note: The existing text of chapter XI becomes paragraph 2.]

2 [3]. *A general conference of the members of the United Nations may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a three-fourths vote of the General Assembly with the concurrence of the Security Council voting in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI, Section C, paragraph 2, for the purpose of reviewing the Charter. Each member shall have one vote in the Conference. Any alterations of the Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the Conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by the members of the Organization having permanent membership on the Security Council and by a majority of the other members of the Organization.*

PROPOSALS BY THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER V. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECTION B. FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

[New paragraph to follow paragraph 6:]

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Section, the General Assembly should be empow-

ered to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situations, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the Purposes and Principles set forth in this Charter.

CHAPTER VIII. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY INCLUDING PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF AGGRESSION

SECTION C. REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

2. *The Security Council should, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action should be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council with the exception of measures against enemy states in this war provided for pursuant to chapter XII, paragraph 2, or, in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of such states, until such time as the Organization may, by consent of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by a State now at war with the United Nations.*

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP, ADDITIONAL CHAPTER PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES

[Note: This draft deals with principles and mechanism only and makes no assumption about the inclusion of any specific territory.]

1. *The Organization should establish under its authority a system of international trusteeship for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent agreement.*

2. *The basic objectives of the trusteeship system should be: (a) to further international peace and security; (b) to promote the political, economic, and social advancement of the trust territories and their inhabitants and their progressive development toward self-government; and (c) to provide for non-discriminatory treatment in trust territories with respect to the economic and other appropriate civil activities of the nationals of all member states.*

3. The trusteeship system should apply only to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship arrangements: (a) territories now held under mandate; (b) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of this war; and (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration. It would be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories would be brought under a trusteeship system and upon what terms.

4. The trusteeship arrangement for each territory to be placed under trusteeship should be agreed upon by the states directly concerned and should be approved as provided for in paragraphs 7 and 8 below.

5. The trusteeship arrangements in each case should include the terms under which the territory will be administered.

6. There may be designated, in the trusteeship arrangement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the territory to which the arrangement applies.

7. All functions of the Organization relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the trusteeship arrangements and their alteration or

amendment, should be exercised by the Security Council.

8. The functions of the Organization with regard to trusteeship arrangements for all other areas should be exercised by the General Assembly.

9. In order to assist the General Assembly to carry out those functions under the trusteeship system not reserved to the Security Council, there should be established a Trusteeship Council which would operate under its authority. The Trusteeship Council should consist of specially qualified representatives, designated (a) one each by the states administering trust territories; and (b) one each by an equal number of other states named for three-year periods by the General Assembly.

10. The General Assembly, and under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, should be empowered to consider reports submitted by the administering authorities, to accept petitions, to institute investigations, and to take other action within their competence as defined by the trusteeship arrangements.

11. The administering authority in each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly should make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of a questionnaire formulated by the Trusteeship Council.

Statement by the Secretary of State¹

The four sponsoring Governments agreed last night to present as their joint proposals most of their amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.

I believe the very wide extent of agreement reached on these amendments by the sponsoring Governments so quickly, and so early in the conference, is an achievement of great importance for the successful outcome of our labors.

It is also significant that the substance of these amendments and of three additional amendments being proposed by the United States results, in large part, from the very full world-wide discussion of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, which has been carried on since last October.

Many suggestions made by individual citizens or civic groups in the United States are reflected in these amendments. The assistance and advice of the consultants to the United States Delegation have been invaluable.

Seldom has there been a greater demonstration of respect for democratic rights or a fuller proof of the high value of democratic procedures.

Two important amplifications of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals made in the amendments agreed upon last night concern the promotion of individual human rights and fundamental freedoms, and further strengthening of the machinery for keeping the peace.

To the original purposes of the world Organization as stated in chapter I have now been added: first, as the basis of the development of friendly relations among nations, the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; second, the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people without distinction as to race, language, religion, or sex. Thus, the members of the Organization are pledged to interna-

¹ Made in San Francisco, Calif., at his press conference on May 5, 1945.

tional cooperation for the benefit of individuals everywhere.

The United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China were in full accord upon the strong statements regarding equal rights for all nations, large and small, and the individual human rights which it is now proposed to include as fundamental purposes of the world Organization.

The responsibility for the work of assisting in the realization of individual human rights and basic freedoms is placed primarily upon the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

Several amendments to this effect have been agreed upon in the chapters concerned with the functions and powers of the Assembly and Economic and Social Council. Establishment by the Economic and Social Council of a commission for the promotion of human rights is now specifically provided for. In addition, the Economic and Social Council would set up economic, social, and cultural commissions.

President Roosevelt listed freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear as the four fundamental freedoms for which this war is being fought. We know that these freedoms cannot be achieved overnight, and that it will require long years of effort and struggle to realize them fully. But the length and difficulty of the road should make us all the more eager to set our feet upon it firmly and hopefully.

I look forward confidently to the time when the Economic and Social Council will become one of the great institutions toward which all peoples will turn for hope and effective action. I believe that here at San Francisco we are laying a firm foundation for the economic and social collaboration of nations, and that history may well prove that of all things we have done here this was the most important.

A substantial addition to the functions of the Security Council is an amendment to chapter VIII providing that the Council can recommend not only procedures for peaceful settlement but also the actual terms of settlement whenever the parties to the dispute request such action.

Moreover, under a further amendment, the Council may, pending final settlement, call upon the parties to a dispute to comply with provisional

measures necessary to prevent aggravation of the dispute.

An important amendment, which is an addition to the principles stated in chapter II, specifies that the Organization shall not interfere in the domestic affairs of any nation, with the significant qualification that a claim of domestic jurisdiction cannot prevent enforcement action by the Security Council in dealing with threats to the peace or in dealing with acts of aggression.

Another amendment sets up, for the first time, the procedure by which the Charter of the world Organization will come into force. It provides that the Charter will take effect when it has been ratified by the five nations having permanent seats on the Security Council and a simple majority of the other members of the Organization. The same rules would apply in putting into effect later amendments to the Charter.

The four sponsoring Governments have agreed upon an amendment which provides that the General Assembly, with the concurrence of the Security Council, may call a general conference to recommend amendments to the Charter at any time in the future.

Another amendment is concerned with fair representation for the so-called "middle-sized" nations and the small nations on the Security Council. This is done by setting up the principle that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected by the Assembly with due regard first to their contribution to the maintenance of peace and security and also to equitable geographical distribution.

In addition to the amendments jointly proposed by the four sponsoring Governments, the United States Delegation has also submitted other amendments. Further consultations on these amendments will be held.

One of these amendments would clarify the power of the Assembly to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations, including situations resulting from a violation of the purposes and principles of the proposed Charter of the world Organization.

A second United States amendment clarifies the authority of the Security Council in regard to regional arrangements directed against the present Axis powers. It reemphasizes the pro-

posal that no enforcement action would be taken under regional arrangements without the authority of the Security Council, except when such action was directed against states now at war with the United Nations. This provision is consistent with chapter XII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, which states that no provision of the Charter should preclude action taken or authorized in relation to enemy states as a result of the present war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

We are proposing a wholly new chapter which deals with the vital subject of international trusteeship for certain territories. Pursuant to the Crimea agreement, consultations with the other four Governments which would have permanent seats on the Security Council are under way on these Proposals.

The Organization would establish a system of international trusteeship applying to three classes of territories which may be placed under the sys-

tem by means of trusteeship arrangements: territories now under mandate; territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of this war; and territories voluntarily placed under the system by the administering states.

Specific provision is made for designating strategic areas in a trusteeship arrangement applying to any particular territory. The Security Council has jurisdiction to exercise the functions of the Organization with regard to these strategic areas, while the General Assembly, assisted by a trusteeship council, exercises the function with regard to other trust areas.

The system here proposed holds great promise for the development and progress of the peoples of dependent areas. It must be emphasized, however, that we are here dealing only with the machinery for trusteeship. No consideration will be given at this conference to specific territories which are to be placed under the system. That will be left for future arrangements.

MESSAGE TO CORDELL HULL¹

[Released to the press May 5]

The Secretary of State sent the following telegram to the Honorable Cordell Hull:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

May 4, 1945.

At this historic conference of the United Nations, which your high idealism and untiring efforts have done so much to make possible, we join in sending to you this message as a token of our profound affection and respect. We need hardly say that the absence from San Francisco of the statesman who has come to be regarded all over the world as the Father of the United Nations organization is most keenly and constantly felt, not only by ourselves but also by your many friends from the other nations represented here. We are all hopeful that before the conference ends you will be able to join us and renew again the personal counsel and collaboration which had such fruitful results at Moscow and elsewhere.

With most cordial and affectionate personal regards,

ANTHONY EDEN

V. M. MOLOTOV

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr.

Mr. Hull's reply follows:

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL

BETHESDA, MARYLAND

May 5, 1945

I am deeply touched by your message and send you my heartfelt thanks. The progress of your deliberations has my constant and prayerful attention. It has been a bitter disappointment to me that I have not yet been able to join your councils and to meet my many dear friends.

My faith has never wavered. I know you will succeed. I am confident that you and all the other leaders of peoples the world over will not lose sight of the great objectives which give our common victory its meaning. I know that united in the spirit of our great purpose you cannot fail to meet the challenge of this historic hour.

I salute your splendid leadership.

CORDELL HULL

¹ Mr. Hull is senior adviser to the United States Delegation.

ASSIGNMENTS TO COMMISSIONS

[Released to the press by the United Nations Conference on International Organization May 2]

The Delegates, Advisers, and Technical Experts of the Delegation of the United States have been assigned as follows to the Commissions of the United Nations Conference on International Organization:

COMMISSION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Delegates

Representative Sol Bloom
Representative Charles A. Eaton
Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve

Advisers

Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong
Mr. John Foster Dulles
Mr. Harley A. Notter

Technical Experts

Mr. Durward V. Sandifer
Miss Dorothy Fosdick
Mr. Robert W. Hartley
Mr. Carlton Savage
Mr. John D. Tomlinson

COMMISSION II. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Delegates

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg
Representative Sol Bloom
Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve

Advisers

Mr. Leo Pasvolsky
Mr. Isaiah Bowman
Mr. John Foster Dulles
Mr. Leroy D. Stinebower
Mr. Charles W. Taussig
Mr. Harry White
Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick
Vice Admiral Russell Willson
Mr. Abe Fortas
Mr. Charles Brannan
Mr. Frank A. Waring
Mr. Daniel W. Tracy
Mr. Oscar Cox

Technical Experts

Mr. Benjamin Gerig
Col. C. H. Bonesteel, III
Mrs. Esther Brunauer
Mr. Ralph Bunche
Mr. Andrew W. Cordier
Mr. Bryn J. Hovde
Mr. Walter Kotschnig
Mr. Otis E. Mulliken
Mr. John Parke Young

COMMISSION III. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Delegates

Mr. Cordell Hull
Senator Tom Connally
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg
Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, U.S.N.R.

Advisers

Mr. Leo Pasvolsky
Mr. Green H. Hackworth
Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong
Mr. Isaiah Bowman
Mr. Avra M. Warren
Mr. John D. Hickerson
Mr. John J. McCloy
Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick
Maj. Gen. Muir S. Fairchild
Maj. Gen. R. L. Walsh
Brig. Gen. Kenner Hertford
Mr. Artemus Gates
Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn
Vice Admiral Russell Willson
Rear Admiral Harold C. Train

Technical Experts

Mr. Joseph E. Johnson
Mr. J. Wesley Adams, Jr.
Mr. Donald C. Blaisdell
Col. C. H. Bonesteel, III
Lt. Bernard Brodie, U.S.N.R.
Mr. Edward H. Buehrig
Mr. Clyde Eagleton
Col. P. M. Hamilton
Mr. Harry N. Howard
Commodore T. P. Jeter, U.S.N.
Col. Shaler Ladd, U.S.M.C.
Lt. Col. W. A. McRae
Mr. Warren Roberts
Mr. William Sanders
Mr. Durward V. Sandifer

COMMISSION IV. JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION

Delegates

Senator Tom Connally
Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, U.S.N.R.

Advisers

Mr. Green H. Hackworth
Mr. Charles Fahy

Technical Experts

Mr. Durward V. Sandifer
Mr. Philip C. Jessup
Miss Marcia Maylott
Mr. Henry Reiff
Miss Marjorie M. Whiteman

Merchant Shipping

India

The Agent General for India informed the Secretary of State, by a note dated February 14, 1945, that the Government of India wished to accede to the Agreement on Principles Having Reference to the Continuance of Co-ordinated Control of Merchant Shipping signed at London August 5, 1944. The accession became effective April 9, 1945, the date of identic notes to the Government of India from the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom.

University of California Confers Degree on the Secretary of State

REMARKS UPON ACCEPTANCE¹

PRESIDENT SPROUL, GOVERNOR WARREN, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS, AND THE FACULTY, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS: It is a high honor to receive from this great University and in the company of these distinguished United Nations statesmen the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

I welcome this opportunity to come to the University of California to pay my respects to a university which stands so high in the ranks of institutions of learning.

We come to you from the United Nations Conference across the Bay where we and the representatives of the other United Nations are engaged in the preparation of a charter of a world organization to maintain the peace.

The Conference has made a good beginning upon this momentous task. Its work is proceeding on schedule. The area of agreement is already tremendously impressive. The United Nations will accomplish what they have set out to do. Whatever lesser differences there are between them have been and will be resolved in the higher community of interests and purpose that binds them together.

The United Nations are united in the purpose to build a peace in which freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from fear, and freedom from want can be realized for all peoples everywhere, of every race and creed and color.

I hope that all those who watch and read about the proceedings of the Conference from day to day will never forget this fundamental unity. It stands like a rock upon a shore resisting the waves which break upon it.

It is upon this strong and steady rock of unity that our work at San Francisco is firmly based. Because of this unity the United Nations Conference will succeed.

In the past two days tremendous events in Europe have followed each other with such amazing rapidity that it has been sometimes difficult to grasp their full drama and their significance to our hopes for peace.

The death of Hitler, the fall of Berlin, the rapid surrenders of one German Army after another—only a short time ago these things seemed far beyond our reach. Now we receive news of them almost as we receive news of the inevitable and the expected.

Yet what untold courage, sacrifice, and suffering—what determination and plain hard work have gone into the making of these great victories! At the beginning it was necessary to pass through many months of great danger and of seeming disaster. Then there were many additional months of arduous preparation. And finally there was the long succession of mighty offensives that have at last brought us to these hours of triumph.

I ask you to think back today to the first of January 1942, when the United Nations Declaration was signed. Think of the weeks immediately following Pearl Harbor, of Britain standing as a last outpost on the west against a Nazi-dominated Europe, of the German Armies deep inside the Soviet Union. That was three and a half years ago.

The United Nations could not win victory in Europe in a few weeks or months. They have still to win the victory over Japan that is now assured, but not yet accomplished.

In the same way, the United Nations cannot assure a lasting peace in a few weeks or months. This Conference alone will not assure it.

Only the close collaboration of the United Nations in the years just past has brought us victory. Only by strengthening that collaboration in the years ahead shall we win peace.

And it will not be easy at any stage upon the road. Although the price we have to pay for peace and freedom is infinitely less than the terrible price for war, making peace together will seem at times even more difficult than waging war together.

This is a paradox that statesmen and governments cannot resolve by themselves. It will require from all the people not only strong resolution but clear understanding to bring to pass what they desire.

(Continued on page 880)

¹ Made at Berkeley, Calif., on May 4, 1945.

Civilian Supplies for the Liberated Areas of Northwest Europe

[Released to the press by the White House May 1]

Samuel I. Rosenman has submitted his report to President Truman on the matter of civilian supplies for the liberated areas of northwest Europe. The report is the result of a mission to these countries, on which he was recently sent by the late President.

Pursuant to the direction of the President—who is very sympathetic with the needs of the liberated countries—Judge Rosenman has discussed and is now discussing the question with the Government agencies concerned in the matter, with the view of seeing to what extent, if any, these needs can be met.

The President has authorized the release of the following summary of the highlights of the report:

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN

1. The immediate and long-range economic situations of these liberated countries are extremely serious. The needs vary from country to country.

Seven million displaced persons brought into Germany from overrun countries as slave labor will increase its seriousness. These people have no source of food of their own, and will place a critical burden upon an already severely limited food supply.

Except in the rural, food-raising areas, a dangerously low level of nutrition generally exists; coal production meets not even minimum requirements; ports have suffered great damage by bombing and demolition.

Railroads, canals, and highways have been wholly or partially destroyed; and what remains of the usable means of internal transportation have been largely devoted to Allied military use. The resultant lack of adequate transport carries serious consequences.

Physical destruction is greater than in the last war. Manufacturing is paralyzed by destruction or damage, lack of raw materials, and inadequate plant maintenance.

2. The needs of northwest Europe's liberated areas are grave, not only from a humanitarian

aspect, but because they involve internal and international political considerations. The future permanent peace of Europe depends largely upon restoration of the economy of these countries, including a reasonable standard of living and employment. United States economy, too, will be deeply affected unless northwest Europe again resumes its place in the international exchange of goods and services. Furthermore, a chaotic and hungry Europe is not fertile ground in which stable, democratic, and friendly governments can be reared.

3. A realistic appraisal of the situation would indicate that the responsibility for providing a substantial share of most civilian supplies will rest on the United States. United States policy should dictate acceptance of this responsibility as far as possible.

4. To be effective, the acceptance of this responsibility as a Government policy should be enunciated by the President himself. The policy should be framed so as to assure that the supplies necessary to meet the minimum requirements of all liberated areas will be met as fully as the successful prosecution of military operations and the maintenance of our essential domestic economy will permit.

5. Once this policy is enunciated, a high-level interdepartmental committee should be maintained to advocate and support the claims presented by the liberated countries, in order to insure that the policy is in fact continuously carried out.

6. The most immediate and urgent needs common to all northwest European countries are certain types of food, coal, coal-mining equipment, and the means of internal transportation.

7. The available supply of many kinds of food is insufficient for minimum requirements. To meet the United States share of these needs, a reexamination of total requirements against our supplies should be made. Certain appropriate steps should be taken to assure maximum production of food in the liberated areas. We should examine the situation of those countries liberated by the U.S.S.R. in eastern Europe in order to ascertain what food

surpluses may be available there for the deficit areas of western Europe.

8. Coal is one of the most important keys to economic recovery in northwest Europe. Meeting even minimum coal requirements for a year or more after V-E Day will be impossible. Any material alleviation of this situation would require maximum coal production in Germany. This, however, entails certain serious political decisions, because it would mean: Immediate shipment of coal-mining supplies to Germany; rehabilitation of battle-damaged or demolished German mines; restoration of German transport facilities for miners and mining purposes; supply of adequate food, clothing, and footwear for German miners; provision of electric power to produce coal even if it entails rehabilitation of some part of local utilities; and the use of forced German labor where necessary. These political questions are not within the province of the mission to answer. Failure to take the steps outlined, however, would place insurmountable limitations on the extraction of German coal for liberated countries. The United States should examine the extent to which it can supply coal to Europe, especially during any period of easier shipping which may develop after V-E Day; for the lack of coal is of gravest political and economic concern.

9. There can be little economic rehabilitation until the internal transportation situation is improved. The liberated areas should be given prompt and high priorities for rolling-stock, locomotives, maintenance and repair-shop supplies, and raw materials for local production of railroad equipment. A survey to determine the availability of Army trucks after V-E Day, for transfer to these countries, should be made; also the possibility of reconditioning used trucks here and abroad should be explored.

10. Port capacity and clearances are now sufficient so that they should not be regarded as restrictions upon procurement by the national governments or upon the allocation of ships to them. The limiting factor in the immediate future is the shortage of supplies. Should shipping develop to a choke-point, the shipping position should be reexamined at the highest level to insure maximum allocation to the liberated areas, consistent, of course, with the successful prosecution of the war and the needs of our other Allies. Full advantage should be taken of present allocations and any

temporary ease of shipping shortly after V-E Day.

11. To supplement the electric power in liberated areas, thus saving coal and transportation, we should seek increased exports of electricity from Germany.

12. Petroleum is essential for economic rehabilitation, particularly for its use in transportation. SHAEF now handles petroleum imports; but the responsibility will ultimately revert to the governments of these areas. Planning for the transition should be undertaken now.

13. Highest level decisions must be made immediately regarding the use of German productive capacity, and the extent, if at all, to which it should be restored and operated for the benefit of liberated countries of northwest Europe.

14. Interim reparations machinery should be established at once to handle the growing problem of removing for needed use in liberated countries the movable goods uncovered in Germany by Allied armies which SHAEF does not need. It should be integrated with the work of the Reparations Commission.

15. Repatriation of displaced persons should be undertaken as speedily as possible.

16. As the land of France and Belgium and the adjacent seas are filled with German mines, a complete restoration of agriculture, shipping, and fishing is severely restricted. As part of the peace terms, Germany should be compelled to furnish the personnel to remove these mines.

17. The military has met the responsibility placed on it for providing sufficient civilian supplies in northwest European liberated countries to prevent disease and unrest. It has done this job well, despite the limitations of shipping, harbors, supply, and inland transportation. Military commanders in the field are keenly aware of the necessity of maintaining at least a minimum economy in the path of their communications. These countries will also serve as redeployment bases after V-E Day. The immediate requirements of these areas, however, go beyond the bare necessities called for by the military in the performance of its responsibility for civilian supplies. This responsibility should be terminated as soon as practicable.

18. It is a new concept that responsibility for the care of civilian populations and temporary governmental administration is a necessary part

of our Army's military mission. Modern total war has brought the military into direct contact with the political and economic lives of the countries through which it passes and has demonstrated the soundness of this concept.

19. To discharge successfully our responsibility in economic relations with the liberated countries, our embassies should have the necessary personnel, adequately experienced and trained. In this period of emergency, it will be necessary to supplement the trained manpower of the Foreign Service.

20. The largest responsibility in dealing with economic problems in the field falls upon the State Department and FEA. In all cases, the senior economic officer in each embassy should be the joint designee of these agencies, as in Paris and Brussels, where it has proved to be a sound arrangement.

21. The present Liberated Areas Committee should be designated as the advocate of the claimant countries, referred to in 5 above. At present, it is under the chairmanship of an Assistant Secretary of State, with comparable membership of FEA, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments. It is essential that the level of original membership be maintained. It should have an outstandingly able secretariat, adequately staffed, capable of exercising general coordinating responsibility for the members, and do the day-to-day work of the Committee.

22. The Washington machinery for allocating supplies to liberated areas should be simplified and streamlined. The President should designate someone to examine this machinery and to recommend changes designed to eliminate the complexities which now exist.

23. UNRRA's supply activities in northwest Europe are comparatively unimportant. In the problem of displaced persons, however, UNRRA should be encouraged to greater participation compatible with military necessities and the liberated countries' own decisions. UNRRA's needs will increase. It is essential, therefore, that it be given appropriate consideration for supplies, transport, and ocean shipping.

24. The European Economic Committee, European Central Inland Transport Organization, European Coal Organization, and United Maritime Authority, if created and thereafter supported, can perform helpful roles. The State Department, fully aware of their possible contribution, is following their development closely with the pur-

pose of expediting their establishment on a basis acceptable to the countries most directly concerned.

25. Discussions with the governments of the liberated countries relating to financial assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction should be undertaken several months hence. These countries are not yet ready for such discussions. In the meantime data is being assembled on the extent of destruction, cost of reconstruction, and available foreign assets. Substantial benefit will come from the passage of Bretton Woods legislation, repeal of the Johnson act, and the amendments relating to the Export-Import Bank. Facilities for credits to the liberated countries should be established at the earliest possible date.

26. Since allocation of civilian supplies to liberated countries, in all probability, will cut into the ration of the American consumer, a wide-spread official and public campaign should be undertaken to inform the American people of the gravity of the needs of our Allies in liberated Europe.

Conversely, there is no adequate understanding by the ordinary civilians in these liberated areas of what the Americans and British have done for the civilian population of these countries. Nor do they realize that in the United States, too, there are grave shortages. We should improve the transmission abroad of the story of the American war effort and of American sacrifices to improve the lot of our Allies.

Liberation of the Netherlands

Statement by ACTING SECRETARY GREW

[Released to the press May 5]

The complete liberation of the Netherlands marked by the unconditional surrender in the field of the last remaining German forces there will cause especial rejoicing on the part of the American people. During the months since the Allied advance came to a halt at the Maas last September the Nazis have wreaked savage destruction on the provinces still unliberated. Thousands died by starvation, several hundred thousand more were carried away to forced slave labor under inhuman conditions, a large part of the best arable land was flooded, looting and pillage were carried out on a vast scale, and the factories, public utilities, and the harbor installations of Amsterdam and Rotterdam were wantonly wrecked.

Throughout this period the undaunted Netherlanders continued by steadfast resistance to contribute their utmost to the common victory. At the request of the Netherlands Government and of General Eisenhower they maintained since last September an unbroken transportation strike which disrupted Nazis' operations at the price of

reduction of Netherland food supplies to starvation levels, particularly in the large cities.

Relief to the starving population has already begun by air, by sea, and by land. In the great task of restoring their ruined motherland the heroic people of the Netherlands may count on the heartfelt good-will of the American people.

Chronological Account of Himmler's Surrender Offer

[Released to the press May 2]

Acting Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew, on May 2 released the following chronological account of Himmler's surrender offer:

1. *April 24, 11 p.m., Swedish time (5 p.m., E.W.T.).* The American Minister to Sweden, Herschel V. Johnson, and the British Minister, Sir Victor Mallett, are summoned by Swedish Foreign Minister Günther and advised of Himmler's surrender offer.

2. *April 25, 3 a.m., Swedish time (April 24, 9 p.m., E.W.T.).* American Minister to Sweden, Herschel V. Johnson, files his cable to the Department.

Summary of message: (1) Count Bernadotte met Himmler at Lübeck at 1 o'clock the morning of April 24, at Himmler's request. (2) Himmler said Hitler was so ill he might already be dead and could not live more than two days (General Schullenburg, Himmler's confidential staff officer, said Hitler was suffering from brain hemorrhage), and that he, Himmler, was therefore in a position of full authority. (3) Himmler asked Swedish Government to arrange for him to meet Eisenhower in order to arrange to capitulate on the whole western front (including Holland). Bernadotte asked if Norway and Denmark were included in the capitulation. Himmler agreed to order his troops in Norway and Denmark to surrender to American, British, or Swedish troops. (4) Himmler said he hoped to be able to continue to fight on the eastern front and stipulated that his offer was for the western Allies only.

3. *April 25. Meeting at Pentagon Building.* A meeting is held early in the afternoon of April 25 at the Pentagon Building, attended by the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mr. Grew, the

Acting Secretary of State. The President communicates with Mr. Churchill and they agree upon messages to Stalin. The President sends his message to Marshal Stalin summarizing the Himmler offer and stating that British and American Governments propose to reject it and to inform Himmler that unconditional surrender to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union is the only acceptable offer.

4. *April 26, noon, E.W.T.* Soviet Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Novikov, calls upon Mr. Grew and presents Marshal Stalin's reply thanking the President for the information and agreeing to the proposed message to Stockholm. Mr. Grew, the Acting Secretary of State, immediately takes the Soviet reply to the President.

5. *April 26, 1 p.m., E.W.T.* Telegram is sent to the American Legation in Stockholm from the President advising the Minister that the only acceptable terms are unconditional surrender to the three Allied Governments on all fronts; that if accepted the German forces should surrender to local commanders in the field; and that, where resistance continues, the Allied armies will continue to press the attack.

6. *April 27, 6 p.m., Swedish time (noon, E.W.T.).* The American Minister reports that the President's message was communicated to the Swedish Foreign Office and Count Bernadotte on April 26 and that Bernadotte left the morning of April 27 for Flensburg to communicate with Himmler. (Flensburg is in Germany just below the Danish frontier.)

7. *May 2, 2 a.m., Swedish time (May 1, 8 p.m., E.W.T.).* The American Minister reports that Count Bernadotte returned to Stockholm on May 1 and advised him that he delivered the President's message but had received no reply.

Announcement Concerning Soviet Allegations on Allied Prisoners of War

[Released to the press May 3]

The allegations made by the president of the Soviet Repatriation Commission that the American Government has not lived up to the Yalta agreement concerning the repatriation of Allied prisoners of war are unfounded.

The facts are as follows: During the campaign in France the American military forces captured many thousands of German prisoners of war who subsequently asserted that they were Soviet nationals and claimed treatment as citizens of an Allied nation. Persons who thus put themselves forward as Soviet nationals were segregated from other German prisoners of war and accorded special treatment as Allied nationals.

In the early stages of the campaign, before this segregation was possible, thousands of German prisoners of war were brought to the United States for custody. Among these there were found to be approximately 4,300 prisoners of war who later claimed Soviet citizenship. As soon as the presence of these persons became known they were segregated from the other German prisoners of war and sent to special camps for screening by Soviet representatives in the United States with a view to repatriation. These persons were returned to the Soviet Union as rapidly as shipping was made available by the Soviet authorities.

There are no German prisoners of war in this country claiming Soviet citizenship who have not been repatriated to the Soviet Union except for 8 who are hospitalized in the United States at the request of the Soviet authorities. There are 118 persons still held as German prisoners of war in the United States who were captured in German uniform while serving against us in German military formations, but who are apparently entitled to claim Soviet citizenship. These persons, however, specifically claim the right to be detained as German prisoners of war under the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention. In as much as the American Government has always insisted that all wearers of the American uniform, whether American citizens or not, are, as American soldiers, entitled to full protection of the Geneva convention and has so informed the en-

emy, these German prisoners of war of apparent Soviet nationality claiming such protection are being held as German prisoners of war in order to protect American soldiers in enemy hands. The charge made that there are 800 Red Army officers in the United States whose whereabouts is being concealed from the Soviet authorities is not substantiated by the facts. The United States authorities have no knowledge of the alleged presence of 800 Red Army officers in the United States.

Moreover, with regard to the three camps in England mentioned by the president of the Soviet Repatriation Commission, the record shows that the existence of these camps was made known last fall to General Vassiliev, head of the Soviet Mission in London. General Vassiliev visited these camps. From January 1945 weekly reports were rendered to the Soviet General, Dragun, giving full particulars regarding these camps.

During the advances of the Allied forces in the West, many thousands of Soviet citizens captured by the Germans and held as prisoners of war, as well as large numbers of additional Soviet citizens serving with the German forces, have been liberated together with many thousands of other Allied prisoners of war held by the Germans. The United States authorities have in spite of the extraordinary circumstances prevailing in the theater of operations done everything in their power to repatriate these Soviet prisoners of war as well as those of our other Allies. Despite the scarcity of available shipping, Allied ships have been diverted to repatriate liberated Soviet prisoners of war from the European Theater to the Soviet Union. In view of the junction of the Allied armies in the West with the Red Army, plans are now going forward to repatriate the remainder of the liberated Soviet prisoners of war as rapidly as possible by direct land route.

While only a few cases have been cited above, it can be stated that the American officers charged with matters related to liberated Allied prisoners have consistently acted within the letter and spirit of the Yalta agreement. This information is being made public in order that there may be no misunderstanding in regard to this question.

Unconditional Surrender of German Armies in Italy

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House May 2]

The Allied armies in Italy have won the unconditional surrender of German forces on the first European soil to which, from the West, we carried our arms and our determination. The collapse of military tyranny in Italy, however, is no victory in Italy alone, but a part of the general triumph we are expectantly awaiting on the whole continent of Europe. Only folly and chaos can now delay the general capitulation of the everywhere defeated German armies.

I have dispatched congratulatory messages to the Allied and American officers who led our forces to complete defeat of the Germans in Italy. They deserve our praise for the victory. We have right to be proud of the success of our Armies.

Let Japan as well as Germany understand the meaning of these events. Unless they are lost in fanaticism or determined upon suicide, they must recognize the meaning of the increasing, swifter moving power now ready for the capitulation or the destruction of the so recently arrogant enemies of mankind.

STATEMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY GREW

[Released to the press May 2]

The heart-warming news of the Allied victory in Italy means that the German command there has abandoned all organized resistance and formally surrendered to the Allied armies in Italy. The road to the invasion of Austria and southern Germany is now cleared of all opposition, thereby greatly reducing the possibility of prolonged resistance in that area. We hail this triumph of the Allied armies.

The crushing defeat of the German armies in Italy—so effectively aided by the energy, courage, and spirit of responsibility of Italian patriots—

brings with it the liberation of northern Italy. Italy, which has been fighting the common enemy since 1943, is now rid of the German yoke and soon will be a nation united in fact as well as in purpose under the democratic Government of free Italy.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER

[Released to the press by the White House May 2]

On this momentous occasion of the surrender of the German Armed Forces in Italy, I convey to you from the President and the people of the United States congratulations on the signal success of the Allied Armies, Navies and Air Forces under your command, gained only by persistent heroic effort through many months of a most difficult campaign.

I send also to you personally our appreciation of the high order of your leadership which conducted our Armies to their complete victory.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL MARK CLARK

[Released to the press by the White House May 2]

On the occasion of the final brilliant victory of the Allied Armies in Italy in imposing unconditional surrender upon the enemy, I wish to convey to the American forces under your command, and to you personally, the appreciation and gratitude of the President and of the people of the United States. No praise is adequate for the heroic achievements and magnificent courage of every individual under your command during this long and trying campaign.

America is proud of the essential contribution made by your American Armies to the final Allied victory in Italy. Our thanks for your gallant leadership and the deathless valor of your men.

Assurances From Germany Concerning Liberation of Americans in German Prisoner-of-War Camps

[Released to the press May 1]

Definite assurances that imprisoned Americans will be left in German prisoner-of-war camps for liberation by advancing Allied armies¹ have been received from the German Government, the State and War Departments announced on May 1.

The assurances were relayed from the German Government through the Swiss Legation in Germany by way of Bern, Switzerland.

The message of the German Government stated that all transfers of Allied prisoners of war have ceased and that the German Government has requested the Swiss Government, as protecting power, and the International Red Cross to dispatch representatives to those camps which are not yet liberated. As Allied units arrive Red Cross and Swiss Legation representatives will

assist in the orderly turn-over of the camps to Allied control. Main guards of the camps will be withdrawn prior to the arrival of Allied units and only camp commanders and their administrative personnel will remain.

Acting as protecting power, the Swiss Government has directed its Legation in Germany to send representatives to principal prisoner-of-war camps still remaining under control of German authorities.

According to the latest available information, the German Government still is holding as prisoners of war some 45,000 to 50,000 American soldiers. Allied armies have overrun 64 of the known 78 prisoner-of-war camps and hospitals where American soldiers are known to be held.

Atrocities and War Crimes

Appointment of Justice Robert H. Jackson as Chief of Counsel for the United States

Statement by THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House May 2]

At my request, Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson, in addition to his duties as Justice of the Supreme Court, has accepted designation as Chief of Counsel for the United States in preparing and prosecuting the charges of atrocities and war crimes against such of the leaders of the European Axis powers, and their principal agents and accessories, as the United States may agree with any of the United Nations to bring to trial before an international military tribunal.

Pursuant to the Moscow Declaration of November 1, 1943, all war criminals against whom there is sufficient proof of personal participation in specific atrocities are to be returned to the countries where their crimes were committed, to be judged and punished by those countries themselves.² These cases are not involved in this assignment.

There are left, however, the cases of other war criminals—particularly the major war criminals and their principal agents and accessories, whose offenses have no particular geographical localization.

I hope and expect that an international military tribunal will soon be organized to try this second category of war criminals. It will be Justice Jackson's responsibility to represent the United States in preparing and presenting the case against these criminals before such military tribunal.

Justice Jackson has assembled a staff from within the War, Navy, and other Departments concerned, which has already begun work, so that there will be no delay on the part of the United States. It is desirable that preparation begin at once, even though the details of the military court are not yet determined.

I have just signed an Executive order designating Justice Jackson to this post.³ He and his staff will examine the evidence already gathered and being gathered by the United Nations War Crimes

¹ BULLETIN of Apr. 29, 1945, p. 810.

² BULLETIN of Nov. 6, 1943, p. 310.

³ Executive Order 9547 (10 *Federal Register* 4961).

Commission in London and by the various Allied armies and other agencies; he will arrange for assembling the necessary additional evidence; and he will begin preparation for the trial.

It is our objective to establish as soon as possible an international military tribunal, and to provide a trial procedure which will be expeditious in nature and which will permit no evasion or delay—but one which is in keeping with our tradition of fairness towards those accused of crime. Steps to carry this out are actively under way.

Arguments in the Supreme Court for the current term will conclude this week, and the Court has ordered adjournment on May twenty-eighth. It is hoped that the trial of these war-crimes cases will have been completed next October when the Court reconvenes.

Statement by the President on Independence for the Philippines

[Released to the press by the White House May 5]

I have had several discussions with President Osmeña on the subject of Philippine independence. These discussions were started by President Roosevelt.

As a result of the discussions I have had with the President of the Philippines, I am prepared to endorse and carry through to their conclusion the policies laid down by President Roosevelt respecting the Islands and the independence of the Filipino people.

The date of independence will be advanced as soon as practicable in pursuance of the policy outlined by Congress in S. J. Resolution 93. The Filipino people, whose heroic and loyal stand in this war has won the affection and admiration of the American people, will be fully assisted by the United States in the great problem of rehabilitation and reconstruction which lies ahead.

In view of the special relationship between the United States and the Philippines as created by S. J. Resolution 93, I believe that suitable reciprocal trade between the two countries should continue for such time, after independence, as may be necessary to provide the new Republic with a fair opportunity to secure its economic freedom and independence—a permanent blessing for the patriotic people of the Philippines.

To assist me in the attainment of these objectives and with the concurrence of President Osmeña, I am asking Senator Millard Tydings, of Maryland, chairman of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, to proceed to Manila as my special envoy to examine conditions there and report his recommendations to me.

I have also designated the following to accompany Senator Tydings and to assist him in the accomplishment of this mission:

Vice Admiral W. T. Tarrant, United States Navy

Brigadier General Frank E. Lowe, United States Army

Colonel Julian Baumann, United States Army

George E. Ijams, Veterans Administration

E. D. Hester, Interior Department

J. Weldon Jones, Bureau of the Budget

Ben D. Dorfman, United States Tariff Commission

Daniel S. Brierley, United States Maritime Commission

C. H. Matthiessen, Consultant, War Production Board.

It will be my constant endeavor to be of assistance to the Philippines. I will be only too happy to see to it that the close friendship between our two peoples, developed through many years of fruitful association, is maintained and strengthened.

I hope to be able to accept the invitation of President Osmeña to visit Manila at the inauguration of the Philippine Republic.

Civilian Evacuees From the Philippines

[Released to the press May 2]

The Department of State announced on May 2 that approximately 2,500 civilian evacuees from the Philippines have arrived in the United States. The Department of State has been unable to notify the next of kin of these individuals concerning their arrival as is the usual practice. The Department made public on May 2 the names of the American evacuees and members of their families. Interested persons should consult the nearest chapter of the American Red Cross for advice and assistance.

International Mails During Wartime

IS THERE PARCEL POST to France?
Can I write to my father in Poland?
Why isn't there airmail to Italy?
Can I send a book to Chungking?

Just a minute, please, while I get out my chart. Let me run down the list, turn over the pages—ah, here is France; and Poland; and Italy; and China; and most of the liberated countries of Europe.

Even the Post Office Department's Division of International Postal Service is keeping a chart these days. For not even a memory expert can keep in his mind the amounts and kinds of mail services now available to the countries of the world. For example, letters not exceeding one ounce in weight may be sent to Bulgaria and Rumania, while letters to France may weigh up to four pounds six ounces. But merchandise can be sent to France in these letter packages and not to Italy. In addition, articles of printed matter up to one pound can be sent to France. On the other hand, there is no transit mail from the Netherlands at all; Italian transit mails may include two-ounce letters. Special delivery and registered mail may go to Switzerland but not to Finland. The mails from Finland may include complete business transactions; however, those to Italy may not.

Gone are the peaceful days when a correspondent could place a 3-cent or 5-cent surface-mail stamp or a 30-cent airmail stamp on an envelope, walk to the corner postbox, and drop his letter in, calm in the assurance that the letter would reach its destination promptly. The war has disrupted the international mails and has caused never-ending problems involving international mails.

All mail entering and leaving the United States is subject to censorship, which naturally occasions some delay in transit. Then ships and planes, particularly those bound for a war zone, must give first priority to vital materials needed in the war effort. In addition, the ships of some countries are not anxious to carry mails, because censorship regulations may require that the ship go out of its way to discharge its mail cargo at a censorship-examination station. The manpower shortage has

By

HELEN G. KELLY¹

also slowed down internal mail systems so that mail is not being handled quite so expeditiously as it was before the war. Considering the handicaps which have confronted it, the Post Office Department, as is shown by records of despatches and means of transmission, has done a remarkably good job of keeping international mails moving to their destinations.

Before the war, the Department of State had little to do with international mail problems. Occasionally, it helped collect an overdue postal debt from a country which wished to receive its mail and keep its money too. As the airmail itself grew, the Aviation Division's interest in airmail rates and routes grew also by leaps and bounds. It was not within the scope of responsibility of the State Department to do more than that, since it could neither negotiate nor interpret postal treaties or conventions. The Postmaster General is authorized by law "For the purpose of making better postal arrangements with foreign countries, or to counteract their adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with them . . . by and with the advice and consent of the President", to "negotiate and conclude postal treaties or conventions . . . *Provided*, That the decisions of the Postmaster General construing or interpreting the provisions of any treaty or convention which has been or may be negotiated and concluded shall, if approved by the President, be final and conclusive upon all officers of the United States." (5 U. S. C. 372.) According to section 373, the Postmaster General "shall transmit a copy of each postal convention concluded with foreign governments to the Secretary of State, who shall furnish a copy of the same to the Public Printer for publication; and the printed proof sheets of all such conventions shall be revised at the Post Office Department."

With the beginning of the war, however, the international mails became a matter of great interest and concern to the State Department as well as to other agencies of the Government: to the Treasury, to the Office of Censorship, to the War and Navy Departments, and to the Foreign Economic Administration. Mail exchanges with Ger-

¹ Miss Kelly is Chief, Operations Section, Telecommunications Division, Office of Transport and Communications Policy, Department of State.

many, Japan, Italy, their satellite states, and the occupied countries immediately ceased.

After the North African landings in 1942, when the Germans moved southward to occupy the whole of France, mail service to Switzerland was suspended, since mails could get to Switzerland only by transiting enemy territory. This procedure was objectionable, particularly from a censorship point of view, to this Government. Mails did come through from Switzerland, because, although our censorship objected to American mails' transiting enemy territory, evidently German censorship did not object to traffic from Switzerland because of the advantageous position thereby created for German control of the mail. People in this country were puzzled: They received letters *from* Switzerland but were advised at the Post Office that there was no mail service *to* that country. This state of affairs continued until late 1944, when our armies made contact with the Swiss border. Soon after that time, on November 6, 1944, the Postmaster General's order stopping traffic was canceled, and the mails began flowing in both directions again.

When the tide began to turn and when the Germans were being rolled back, a whole new set of problems was presented. It had been comparatively simple to break off postal relations. It was a considerably more complex affair to resume them. Switzerland was a neutral country; her internal mail system was in operation, and postal services between our two countries could be resumed after an exchange of communications between our two postal administrations. But the resumption of service with a war-torn country, whose civilian government either is in exile or has collapsed with the departure of the Germans, is another matter. All the customary routine procedures of government are disrupted, and it is necessary to reestablish the internal postal system before an international service can begin.

To draw an analogy, picture our eastern coast occupied by an enemy: New York and Washington are bombed and shattered; a puppet government is in control; all our pleasantly familiar course of life is in chaos; no gray-coated postman delivers mail twice a day. Continue this condition for three or four years, then abruptly free us from enemy control. The Post Office buildings are in ruins; there is no Postmaster General; half our postmen are dead; the trains, if any, do not run on time; there are no mail sacks; the population

has moved, disappeared, shifted; the Joneses don't live on Thirtieth Street any more. Mrs. Jones is a refugee in Iowa—no one knows exactly where. Her family is scattered—dead, in prison, in the Army. How can the Post Office deliver their mail? Many problems must be solved before a letter from abroad can be accepted for delivery in this country to Mrs. Jones.

Beginning with North Africa and the confusion that always accompanies the establishment of a new unprecedented procedure and continuing through the first liberated provinces of Italy, then working north, over to France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, a pattern began to appear.

All of these areas are within the zone of British and American military control. The War Department wisely decided that the man on the spot knew more about conditions than did the man in the Pentagon Building. Therefore, the theater commander—either of the Mediterranean Theater or of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force—was notified that he was the final judge. Whenever he deemed it advisable that mail service with a particular country or provinces of a country be resumed, he was to telegraph the War Department. He was to indicate further the character and type of message which could be sent, whether letters, postcards, airmail or surface mail, personal or business. The Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, upon receipt of such a notification, then began the job of clearing with all interested Government agencies.

The State Department considered the question from the political angle; the Treasury Department was interested in the control of funds and foreign exchange and in the exchange of business information; the Office of Censorship was concerned with the state of censorship at the other end and with the volume of mail that would have to be censored. Languages were of concern too: Censors familiar with Hungarian or Finnish are scarce. The Post Office Department was interested in the availability of transportation. There was no point in opening mail services with France if there were no planes or ships to carry mail over. Coordination with the British also had to be accomplished.

The pattern which was eventually set up, although not always uniform, proceeded somewhat in the following order: Non-illustrated postcards on personal and family matters from this country to the newly reopened country; letters, usually

weighing no more than one ounce, still on personal and family matters; business communications, restricted to the ascertainment of facts and the exchange of information; and last, but very rarely yet, mail carrying on complete business negotiations. The weight of the letters was increased somewhere along the line, and in the case of France packages weighing up to four pounds, six ounces, containing merchandise, might be sent at letter rates. At five cents an ounce this runs into money; but since there is no parcel post many people find it worthwhile to take advantage of the privilege.

Transit mail—that is, mail which must pass through the United States en route to another country—is usually permitted some time after the service with the United States has been resumed.

Many of the services offered by the Post Office which heretofore have been used as a matter of course are now denied because of the lack of facilities abroad. Airmail and parcel-post services are no longer offered, and registration service can no longer be carried on; but as quickly as equipment and personnel are available abroad these services will be resumed.

All of this the State Department, acting in an advisory capacity, approved from a political standpoint; the War Department served as the centralizing agency. However, as the countries of eastern Europe began to be freed, another problem arose: Those countries were under Soviet control; the War Department therefore had nothing to say with regard to operations there. When discussions began concerning how and when to open communications with the Baltic states, Poland, Finland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Albania, the State Department became the liaison between the Office of Censorship, the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and other interested agencies, such as the Foreign Economic Administration. Officers of the British Embassy usually sit in on the conferences, since, as far as possible, the two Governments coordinate their actions. On occasion, however, the British have opened service ahead of the United States; but this Government has resumed mail service with Poland although the British have not. It is a loose and informal arrangement with leeway for unilateral action; it works surprisingly well.

Discussions concerning both telecommunications and postal communications have been centered in

the Telecommunications Division of the Department of State. At the present time some form of mail service has been opened to the Philippines, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Greece, Belgium, Bulgaria, Rumania, Switzerland, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, and a fairly complete service is in operation with France and some parts of liberated Italy. Plans are now under consideration for the reopening of mail service with Albania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

In all these discussions, whether under theegis of the State Department or of the War Department, some of the problems which had to be overcome appeared at first glance to be such trifles that the trouble they caused could not be foreseen, and an opening might be held up for weeks over some seemingly superficial question. For example, it had to be determined whether or not the same kinds of controls as ours were exercised by censorship authorities at the other end. That information was not always easy to get.

The operation of the international postal service might serve as a model for that post-war Utopia of which we dream, where country works with country, without excessive nationalism or overweening ambition. It is not concerned with diplomatic quarrels. It has the same high disregard of boundaries that scientists have. It has a mission—as scientists have: the mails must go through. Even when diplomatic relations with a country are broken, the United States Post Office Department continues to correspond with the postal administration of that country on postal matters.

Wars may come; wars may go. But the mails must be moved, and, the moment the Treasury, the State Department, Censorship, and the War Department agree, the Post Office Department is ready to pick up the broken thread of communications, to knit it together almost overnight, and to send again on their way the anxious letters, the proposals of trade, and the long-awaited news from home.

Sumner Welles, in his book, *An Intelligent American's Guide to the Peace*, has expressed this same thought in speaking of the Universal Postal Union, of which this country is a member:

"The Universal Postal Union represents the first and as yet the most indicative and wholly successful example of international cooperation over

a long period. Formed in 1875 by 22 countries, it has gradually extended to include the whole world.¹

"The Union is based on a convention declaring that its members agree that for the purposes of postal communications, there is only one country: The whole world. Every nation has the unlimited use of the communication facilities of every other nation for the conduct of the mails; and every signatory country must grant to the others the full use of any improvements in its postal service communications. Rates, weights, and the nature of services are internationally uniform for international services.

"The agreement on ordinary mail was soon extended to registration of letters and then to money-orders and parcel-post, though these latter have not been made completely uniform. Many supplementary services have been arranged, and always on an amicable basis.

"Postal conventions are held every five years when practicable, and every member state, whatever its size, has an equal vote. The Union clears accounts among its signatories, which requires the most extensive bookkeeping, since it must keep track of the 50,000,000,000 letters that annually crisscross over 114 postal jurisdictions. The International Bureau is now located at Bern, Switzerland.

"The Union has managed to function through many wars and it has successfully adjusted to 'blocked currencies'. It is a sixty-year-old demonstration that when international cooperation *must* override 'absolute national sovereignty'—and there is no other workable alternative—cooperation functions smoothly."

Opening of Telegraph Service With Italy

[Released to the press May 1]

An agreement has been reached between the Italian Government and the delegations representing the United States and British Governments, which have been conferring in Rome, that a public telegraph service shall be opened between Italy on the one hand, the United States of America and beyond, and the United Kingdom and be-

yond on the other. Collection and delivery will be in the hands of ITALCABLE and the external service will be in the hands of RCA and Cable and Wireless while military necessity requires the presence of these companies in Italy.

The service will be available initially to the United States of America and its possessions and to the British Commonwealth of Nations. Traffic will be limited initially to private telegrams and business telegrams containing simple inquiries and exchanges of information. Outgoing transactional communications will require Treasury licenses. Telegrams must be in plain language and must be in either the Italian, English, French, Spanish, or Portuguese language. The services were opened on Friday, May 4.

The Proclaimed List

[Released to the press May 6]

The Acting Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, and the Director of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, on May 5 issued Cumulative Supplement No. 3 to Revision IX of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Cumulative Supplement No. 3 to Revision IX supersedes Cumulative Supplement No. 2 dated April 6, 1945.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement No. 3 contains 21 additional listings in the other American republics and 230 deletions; part II contains 42 additional listings outside the American republics and 41 deletions.

The names of a considerable number of persons and enterprises in Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Panama have been deleted in the current supplement. These deletions are a consequence of the effective action taken by the Governments of these countries to eliminate Axis interests from the economy of the country. It is the previously announced policy of the United States Government to coordinate its Proclaimed List controls with the controls established by other governments. Similar deletions will be made as rapidly as the effectiveness of the local controls in the various countries make the continued inclusion of particular names in the Proclaimed List no longer necessary.

¹ In accordance with an agreement concerning the formation of a general postal union signed at Bern Oct. 9, 1874 (19 Stat. 577).

The French Provisional Consultative Assembly

WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT of the Provisional Government in Paris it became apparent that certain changes in the Assembly were desirable, and a new ordinance of October 11, 1944 was issued which modified the composition, organization, and powers of the Provisional Consultative Assembly.¹

This ordinance increased the membership of the body from 102 to 248, with the various resistance organizations receiving the bulk of the new seats.

I. COMPOSITION

In the new Assembly the representation of the former Senate and Chamber of Deputies was increased from 20 to 60, with the provision that these 60 must be chosen from among the 80 parliamentary representatives who voted against delegation of full powers to Pétain in 1940.

The 19 members of the Comité National de la Résistance, the national committee representing all resistance groups, are included as a body. The remaining resistance members were chosen by 30 different resistance organizations which were in existence at the time of the liberation. These organizations are extremely varied in composition, some representing geographical groups, some ideological, some professional, and some combinations of all three, and only in certain few cases do they have any definite political affiliation.

The following table shows the composition of the Assembly by types of representatives as specified in the ordinance of October 11. This classification

is necessarily tentative in many cases and subject to considerable revision.

Parliamentary Members	60
CNR as a Body	19
Metropolitan Resistance	129
Extra Metropolitan Resistance	28
Empire Representation	12
	<hr/>
	248

The following persons may not belong to the Assembly or participate in designation of its members:

1. The former members of the so-called "government" which had its seat in the metropolis since June 17, 1940.

2. Those elected, public and civil servants, who, since June 16, 1940, have, by their acts, their writings, or their personal attitude, either favored the enterprises of the enemy or harmed the actions of the United Nations and French resistants, or did harm to constitutional institutions and fundamental public liberties, or knowingly drew or attempted to draw a direct material profit from the application of regulations of the *de facto* authority contrary to the laws in force on June 16, 1940.

3. Members of Parliament who voted the delegation of constituent power on July 10, 1940.

4. Persons who accepted from the organization calling itself "government of the French state" either a post of authority or seat of national counselor, or named departmental counselor.

Nevertheless, this prohibition may be raised by the designating bodies, by special and motivated decision, in favor of those who have participated in the fight against the enemy or the usurper.

II. POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF THE PRESENT ASSEMBLY

The powers and authority of the present Assembly, which are defined in chapter 3 of the ordinance of October 11, 1944, may be summarized as follows:

(a) The Assembly shall give opinions on questions put to it by the Provisional Government.

¹The French Committee of National Liberation established the Provisional Consultative Assembly by decree on Sept. 23, 1943 to act as an advisory body for the Committee. Before the FCNL was formed, on June 6, 1943, plans for an assembly had been discussed. In decrees of Oct. 15 and Dec. 6, 1943 the FCNL modified the Assembly's procedure: On two types of questions the opinion of the Assembly was mandatory—those which related to the budget and those which concerned important public loans. The FCNL, however, had final jurisdiction over projects dealing with provisional government for liberated France.

During the first six months of its existence, the Consultative Assembly virtually changed its status. It began as a purely advisory organization; later, it assumed functions essentially legislative.

Before the liberation of France, the Consultative Assembly carried out its functions at Algiers.

(b) The opinion of the Assembly must be requested on the budget of the Provisional Government and on loans over 500 billion francs. The Assembly's report must be made within 20 days. Any recommendations by the Assembly for an increase or decrease in the budget must be examined in a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

(c) Except in case of necessity, the opinion of the Assembly must be requested on legislation dealing with individual liberties, the organization of the Government, and the economic and social structure of the country. The Government may request that the Assembly submit its opinion within 10 days.

(d) At the request of two thirds of the members, the Assembly may discuss any question of national interest and may request members of the Government to present verbal or written explanations.

Visit of Chilean Statistician

[Released to the press May 1]

Señor Guillermo Gandarillas, Director General of Statistics of the Republic of Chile, is conferring with officials of the Inter-American Institute of Statistics at the Bureau of the Census in Washington. He is interested especially in the inter-American agreement to obtain uniformity in methods of tabulating and reporting the next census, which is scheduled to be taken in all the American republics in 1950. The last Chilean census in 1940 showed a population of 5,000,000 for that country. Señor Gandarillas estimates that the figures will be 5,300,000 in 1950.

Señor Gandarillas expects to remain for one month in Washington, during which time he will confer also with officials of the Budget Bureau. He is in this country at the invitation of the Department of State.

Before returning to Chile, Señor Gandarillas, who in addition to his Government post is professor of economics of the University of Chile at Santiago, will observe university organization and economics courses in several of the larger state and private institutions of higher learning. He will also observe the agricultural and economic organization of representative communities.

Señor Gandarillas plans to collect a considerable

amount of material on organizational methods and functioning of public services.

Upon his return to Santiago, Señor Gandarillas will give a series of lectures at the Chilean - United States Cultural Institute on observations made during his tour. The Institute has expressed its desire to publish these lectures in pamphlet form for general distribution.

Aviation Agreements

[Released to the press May 1]

The following action, not previously announced, has been taken on the Interim Agreement on International Civil Aviation, the International Air Services Transit Agreement (Two Freedoms), the International Air Transport Agreement (Five Freedoms), and the Convention on International Civil Aviation, which were concluded at the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago on December 7, 1944:

Liberia

His Excellency Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State of Liberia, informed the American Minister at Monrovia by a note dated March 17, 1945 that Liberia accepts the interim agreement, the transit agreement, and the transport agreement.

Iceland

The Honorable Thor Thors, Minister of Iceland, signed on April 4 the transit agreement and the transport agreement.

Belgium

The Belgian Ambassador transmitted to the Secretary of State with a note dated April 17 a declaration signed by Vicomte du Parc on April 11 stating that the signature affixed by him on behalf of Belgium to the interim agreement constitutes an acceptance of the agreement by the Belgian Government and an obligation binding upon it.

Czechoslovakia

His Excellency Vladimír Hurban, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, signed on April 18 the interim agreement, the transit agreement, and the convention.

The Czechoslovak Ambassador informed the Secretary of State by a note dated April 18 that the Czechoslovak Government accepts the interim agreement and the transit agreement.

New Zealand

The Minister of New Zealand informed the Secretary of State by a note dated April 18 that the signature affixed on behalf of New Zealand to the interim agreement and to the transit agreement constitutes an acceptance of the agreements by the Government of New Zealand and an obligation binding upon it. The Minister stated also that he had been "instructed to add that the New Zealand Government does not regard Denmark or Thailand as being parties to the Agreements mentioned and does not regard itself as being in treaty relation with either of those countries with reference to these Agreements".

Cuba

His Excellency Señor Don Guillermo Belt, Ambassador of Cuba, signed on April 20 the interim agreement, the transit agreement, the transport agreement, and the convention.

Egypt

The Minister of Egypt informed the Secretary of State by a note dated April 26, 1945 that the Egyptian Government accepts the interim agreement. In his note the Minister stated that Egypt's contribution in the expenses stipulated in paragraph II of article 5 of the agreement has to be authorized by Parliament before payment can be effected.

Cooperative Agriculture

Guatemala

The American Ambassador at Guatemala transmitted to the Secretary of State, with a despatch dated March 28, 1945, the text of a supplemental memorandum of understanding concerning cooperation between the United States and Guatemala in the establishment and operation of agricultural experiment activities in Guatemala which was signed on March 10, 1945, at Guatemala. The supplemental memorandum of understanding extends the memorandum of understanding signed on July 15, 1944, which provides for the operation of an agricultural experiment station primarily for cinchona experimentation. The extended activities of the station now apply to all complementary crops. To implement this program the Government of Guatemala has made available to the station the lands and other resources of three large farms, Chocóla, Monterrey, and Palo Gordo.

Rights and Duties of States in the Event of Civil Strife

Honduras

The Acting Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State, by a note dated April 23, 1945, that the Honduran Ambassador deposited with the Pan American Union on April 16 the instrument of ratification by the Government of Honduras of the Convention on the Rights and Duties of States in the Event of Civil Strife, signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States which was held in Habana from January 16 to February 20, 1928. The instrument of ratification is dated March 27, 1945.

Ratification of Agreements

Chile-Peru

The American Ambassador at Lima transmitted to the Secretary of State, with a despatch dated April 19, the published text regarding a ceremony of an exchange of ratifications in the Lima Foreign Office on April 17, 1945, of two agreements signed by representatives of Peru and Chile at Santiago on July 5, 1935.

The first agreement is to facilitate the transmission of judicial writs. It provides that the signatures of members of the court transmitting judicial writs from one country to another need not be legalized in order to be accepted and carried out as long as the writs are handled through diplomatic channels with an official note signed by the respective diplomatic agent, referring explicitly to the writ in question.

The second agreement is regarding the falsification of currency, public-debt bonds, and credit documents. It provides, among other things, that falsification within the territory of one of the two countries of metal and paper currency of the other, as well as public-debt bonds or other credit instruments or lottery tickets, shall be punished as if the crime were in connection with its own currency, bonds, and lottery tickets.

Each of the two agreements provides that it will remain in force until three months after one of the parties notifies the other of its desire to terminate the agreement.

Presentation of Letters of Credence by the Ambassador of Yugoslavia

[Released to the press May 2]

The remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Yugoslavia, Mr. Stanoje Simić, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, May 2, 1945, follow:

MR. PRESIDENT: It is very gratifying to me that my Government has conferred upon me the great honor of having nominated me Ambassador of federal democratic Yugoslavia to the United States of America.

The nations of Yugoslavia, in their self-sacrificing, unequal, four-year struggle against the common enemy of all the United Nations, have been inspired by the hardships of the pioneers of North America and the work and ideas of the great statesmen of the United States of America, from George Washington to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as well as by the ideals of their fighting men and of those of the other warring Allied nations. They all fought for liberty and independence, for democratic rights of the people, and for peace among nations.

The nations of Yugoslavia have been aided in their great struggle by the moral and material support which they have received from the United States of America and from the other United Nations. This support Yugoslavia is still receiving.

The warfare waged in Yugoslavia, without comparison in its scope, has left behind indescribable destruction in addition to millions of casualties. It represents Yugoslavia's contribution in the fight against the common enemy. It represents her sacrifices not only for the preservation of her own liberty and independence, but also that of the other United Nations.

Hoping that Yugoslavia, in peacetime also and in her work of reconstruction as well as in the preservation of the accomplishments of this war, will enjoy the same moral and material support and assistance of the United States of America, I am presenting to you my letters of credence, by which the Royal Regency has appointed me Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of federal democratic Yugoslavia in the United States of

America, assuring you that I will do everything in my power to strengthen the friendship between our two countries and to create a closer collaboration between our nations.

In fulfilling this task which has been entrusted to me by my Government, I hope that I shall enjoy the help and assistance of the Government of the United States.

The President's reply to the remarks of Mr. Simić follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR: I receive with pleasure the letters by which the Regency Council of Yugoslavia has accredited you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia near the Government of the United States.

We in America are ever mindful of the heroic struggle your gallant countrymen have waged during the last four years of incessant bloodshed and destruction to free their beautiful homeland from the invader. I assure you that it is our ardent desire to assist the people of Yugoslavia to recover from the ravages of war, and to regain their rightful place in the council of free and democratic nations. It is with very real pleasure, therefore, that I accept your pledge to work for strengthened friendship between our peoples.

Those natural ties which bind our countries are of long standing and great vitality. In both countries there are countless localities containing inhabitants who through ties of blood and association constitute fervent ambassadors of good-will and understanding. For several generations Yugoslavia has sent to this country splendid types of manhood and womanhood who have become a solid part of this nation. The warm human bonds they have forged are symbolic of the official relationships we should like to maintain and to strengthen.

Please convey to the members of the Regency Council of Yugoslavia my greetings and my heartfelt wishes for a Yugoslavia shortly freed from turmoil and living again in ordered peace and security.

Signing of Two Lend-Lease Agreements Between the United States and the Netherlands

STATEMENT BY THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
AND THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATOR

[Released to the press April 30]

Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, acting for the Government of the United States on lend-lease and reverse lend-lease matters with the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, made the following statement on April 30:¹

The Governments of the United States and the Kingdom of the Netherlands today signed two lend-lease agreements, one providing that the United States furnish to the Kingdom of the Netherlands supplies essential to the prosecution of the war, the other confirming and extending existing arrangements under which the Kingdom of the Netherlands supplies reverse lend-lease aid to the United States. These agreements supplement the Master Agreement entered into on July 8, 1942, by the United States and the Kingdom of the Netherlands under the Lend-Lease Act and supersede the agreement between the two nations on reverse lend-lease entered into on June 14, 1943.

Arms and munitions will continue to be furnished by the United States to the Netherlands as straight lend-lease under the terms of the Master Agreement in accordance with the assignments made by the Munitions Assignment Board pursuant to the directives of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The new agreement with respect to lend-lease, following the pattern of the agreements entered into by the United States with the Provisional Government of France on February 28, 1945, and with Belgium on April 17, 1945, is made under the authority of Section 3 (c) of the Lend-Lease Act

and provides for payment by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for lend-lease supplies received by it after a determination by the President that such supplies are no longer necessary for the prosecution of the war.

Because of its geographical position in relation to Germany and the war against Japan, the Kingdom of the Netherlands is of major importance in the achievement of a common victory over the Axis. Metropolitan Netherlands is raising troops which will participate in the final struggle against Germany. Its Navy and its Merchant Marine are taking part valiantly in the day-to-day conduct of the war. Its electrical equipment industry will be able to provide radio and radar and other electrical apparatus for the United Nations forces. The Netherlands East Indies, still largely occupied by the Japanese, are destined to be battlegrounds but after liberation will be available as bases and sources of vitally needed war materials in the prosecution of the war against Japan.

The new Agreement with respect to reverse lend-lease provides that, in addition to the types of aid covered by the original Reverse Lend-Lease Agreement, the Netherlands Government will supply mutually agreed upon amounts of strategic materials from the Netherlands East Indies which are needed for the prosecution of the war in Europe and the Pacific, for example, oil and rubber.

If the Kingdom of the Netherlands is to make its full contribution to the war effort, Metropolitan Netherlands must receive aid to enable its normal civilian life to resume functioning and to become productive again—it must be supplied with food, raw materials and basic short life equipment, such as repair parts and replacements for war production purposes. It must have help in the restoration of its communications, both on land and by canal, as these have been shattered not only by enemy action but by the tremendous response of the Dutch people to the appeal of General Eisen-

¹ To be printed in the Executive Agreement Series along with accompanying exchanges of letters, dated Apr. 30, between Acting Secretary Grew and Baron W. van Boetzelaer, Netherlands Minister, all of which were released to the press on the day of signing.

hower to aid the oncoming armies of liberation by acts of sabotage.

The new Agreement under Section 3 (c) of the Lend-Lease Act includes emergency deflooding equipment required under military plans to re-establish transport and communication lines, chemicals and fertilizers specially adapted to restore production on land damaged by salt water, textiles and textile raw materials, essential food supplies, essential medical supplies, transportation equipment, lumber, and short life equipment of an industrial first aid nature for use in war production and transportation. The supplies that are specifically provided for are set forth in the Schedule attached to the Agreement. These are for Metropolitan Netherlands only, but the Agreement specifically provides that changes in the Schedule and additions to it may be made by agreement of the parties and an accompanying letter from Mr. Grew to the Netherlands Minister states that the United States Government is prepared, in the light of the military situation and its developments, to consider requests for essential supplies, of the general type listed in the Schedule, necessary for the prosecution of the combined war effort in the Pacific. Under this flexible arrangement the United States will be able to arrange for supplies for the Netherlands East Indies in the light of the needs of the Netherlands East Indies as they are disclosed in the progress of the war and in the light of the ability of the Netherlands East Indies to contribute to the war effort.

The Agreement covers only supplies needed in the prosecution of the war, and no supplies have been included for postwar relief, postwar rehabilitation, or postwar reconstruction purposes.

In the event that any of the supplies covered by the agreement should become available for delivery too late to be of use in the prosecution of the war, they will, if delivered to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, be paid for in dollars instead of on straight lend-lease terms. The agreement provides for payment by the Netherlands Government for such supplies in equal annual installments beginning July 1, 1946, or the first day of July following delivery, whichever is later, and ending July 1, 1975, with interest at $2\frac{3}{8}$ per cent per annum.

In view of the present advanced stage of the war, the Netherlands 3 (c) Agreement, unlike the

agreement entered into with the Provisional Government of France, does not contain industrial equipment requiring a long time to produce and having a long period of usefulness, such as locomotives and freight cars. If the Netherlands Government desires to purchase such equipment in the United States, it may do so for cash.

Deliveries of supplies under the Netherlands 3 (c) Agreement are subject to review in the light of the over-all supply situation in the United States and to the authority of the President to withhold delivery if in his judgment the national interest of the United States so requires. A memorandum accompanying the agreement makes it clear that this review will be made in accordance with developments in the military situation and the changing demands of strategy, as well as economic and financial factors affecting our national interest.

The Government of the Netherlands may be released from accepting any supplies under the 3 (c) Agreement by paying costs incurred by the United States Government with respect to such supplies including contract cancellation charges.

The entire arrangement permits an orderly liquidation of lend-lease contracts entered into by the United States Government in the manner provided in Section 3 (c) of the Lend-Lease Act.

The supplies now covered by the 3 (c) Agreement consist of the following:

Raw materials for war use and essential civilian supply, including emergency repair of industrial and housing facilities.....	\$65,000,000
Petroleum.....	10,000,000
Food.....	70,000,000
Agricultural supplies and equipment.....	13,000,000
Clothing, footwear and shoe repair materials.....	5,000,000
Medical supplies.....	5,000,000
Short life equipment and repair parts for use in war production and transportation.....	47,000,000
Prefabricated civilian housing for emergency shelter.....	5,000,000
Freight charges on United States vessels.....	22,000,000
Total	\$242,000,000

Geneva Conventions

Argentina

The American Ambassador at Bern transmitted to the Secretary of State, with a despatch dated April 11, 1945, the text of a notice by the Federal Chancery, Bern, of the adherence of Argentina to (1) the convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and the sick of armies in the field, and (2) the convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, which were both concluded at Geneva on July 27, 1929.

The announcement published in the *Recueil des Lois Fédérales*, No. 14, March 22, 1945, states that these two conventions will enter into effect as regards the Republic of Argentina six months after March 5, 1945, the date on which the notification of Argentina's adhesion was received by the Federal authorities.

THE DEPARTMENT

Change in Name of the Joint Secretariat¹

Purpose. This order is issued for the purpose of clarifying the role, functions, and organization of the Joint Secretariat of the Secretary's Staff Committee and the Coordinating Committee, established by Departmental Order 1301, December 20, 1944. In the light of the developing activities of the Committees, and of the corresponding development in the activities of the Joint Secretariat, it is desirable to describe more fully the nature and functions of the Joint Secretariat. As further developments occur in the functioning of the Executive Staff Committees and of the Joint Secretariat, additional orders describing their work may be necessary.

1 *Change of name.* The Joint Secretariat shall henceforth be known as the Central Secretariat.

2 *Role of the Central Secretariat.* (a) The purpose of the Central Secretariat is to facilitate the work of the responsible officers of the Department in formulating, coordinating, and carrying out major policy decisions. It is not the function of the Secretariat itself to formulate or to imple-

ment policy. To achieve the above-stated purpose, the Central Secretariat serves the Secretary's Staff Committee and the Coordinating Committee. It shall provide a channel through which policy matters originating in the offices, divisions, and committees of the Department may be brought to the Executive Staff Committees for consideration. It shall also assist in communicating the decisions of the Committees to the responsible officers and shall prepare periodic reports to the Committees in regard to the action taken on these decisions. The Central Secretariat is also responsible for assisting State Department representatives on the principal interdepartmental committees in obtaining appropriate Departmental clearance on important policy matters before final action is taken. When the Secretary shall so desire, the Central Secretariat shall be the channel through which recommendations made by interdepartmental committees to the Secretary of State are brought before the Executive Staff Committees.

(b) The preparation of action papers for the Executive Committees is primarily the responsibility of the respective offices and divisions. Prior clearance of such papers may be obtained by the drafting offices directly from the other divisions, offices, and higher officers concerned, or the facilities of the Central Secretariat may be used for this purpose.

(c) Policy matters appropriate for consideration by the Secretary's Staff Committee and the Coordinating Committee are: (1) major policy developments, problems, and proposals which require consideration by several offices or involve a major modification of established policy, and (2) organizational and administrative matters which are of general concern to the Department or which condition the formation and application of policy. The Central Secretariat shall assist the Chairman and members of the Executive Staff Committees in seeing that matters of the character described above are brought before the Committee for consideration.

3 *Functions of the Central Secretariat.* In fulfilling these responsibilities, the Central Secretariat shall perform such functions as the following:

(a) *Agenda.* In consultation with the Chairman of the Secretary's Staff Committee and the Coordinating Committee, and on the advice of Committee members and the policy liaison staff,

¹ Departmental Order 1320, dated and effective April 26, 1945.

the Central Secretariat shall maintain a docket of emerging problems requiring Committee consideration. It shall be responsible for preparing agenda for all Executive Staff Committee meetings. In order to assure systematic conduct of the Committees' business, members of the Committees and other officers concerned with scheduling of agenda topics shall clear proposed items and supporting documents with the Central Secretariat sufficiently in advance of meetings to permit adequate review of the documents by the Committee members and their staffs. If it is necessary that urgent items be introduced into Committee meetings, the Secretariat should be forewarned and brief statements of the problems and pertinent information bearing on them should be prepared in advance.

(b) *Preparation and review of documents.* The Central Secretariat shall assure that all agenda items are supported by the documentation necessary for adequate consideration. To this end, the Central Secretariat may suggest that offices, divisions, and committees of the Department prepare policy papers and documents needed to support policy recommendations. All documents shall be reviewed for adequacy and form by the Central Secretariat prior to submission to the Committees.

(c) *Clearance.* The Central Secretariat shall see that all documents have been brought to the attention of the principally affected offices, divisions, and committees before submission to the Executive Staff Committees.

(d) *Official records.* The Central Secretariat shall keep the official records of the Executive Staff Committees. The Central Secretariat shall also be a channel through which members of the Committees may be fully informed as to decisions reached and shall prepare periodic reports to the Committees in regard to the action taken on those decisions by the responsible officers. The Central Secretariat shall maintain, for the information of the members of the Committees, a record of all actions taken and actions pending.

(e) *Coordination of Committees.* (1) *Intradepartmental committees.* The Central Secretariat shall be generally responsible for coordinating the consideration of policy questions by the principal committees in the Department. To this end the Central Secretariat shall serve as a central depository of committee documents and records, and shall maintain a file to show the current status

of all policy problems under consideration in the Committees. Periodic status reports shall be issued for the information of Executive Staff Committee members, the secretariats of other committees, and other interested officers. The Central Secretariat shall also make certain that all problems requiring consideration by the Coordinating Committee and the Secretary's Staff Committee reach those committees as promptly as possible.

(2) *Interdepartmental committees.* A concerted Departmental viewpoint on policy matters should be presented in interdepartmental committees by the representatives of the Department serving on such committees. To this end the Central Secretariat shall keep in close touch with the Department's representatives on the principal interdepartmental committees in order to assist them in ascertaining the Department's position in regard to major questions of foreign policy before they take action which might be construed as committing the Department. The Central Secretariat shall assist the Offices in fulfilling their responsibility for the formulation, through regular channels, of a concerted Departmental position when such a position does not already exist and for seeing to it that the Department's representative is informed of that position.

(3) *Data on committees.* The Central Secretariat shall also maintain up-to-date records and supply information as to membership, terms of reference, secretariat and committee activities of all intradepartmental committees and those interdepartmental committees on which the Department has representation. Files of the terms of reference, membership, agenda, minutes, and documents of all committees shall be maintained by the Central Secretariat. The Central Secretariat shall be currently apprised of any changes in membership and terms of reference. The Central Secretariat shall determine the advisability of releasing lower-level working committees from this obligation.

(f) *Policy reference service.* The Central Secretariat, through its policy reference section, shall provide a reference service on policy papers to all offices of the Department. It shall maintain an index, catalogued by countries and by topics, of policy documents, memoranda, and reports, including international conference documents. This index shall be available for the use of all authorized officers.

4 *Organization.* (a) The Central Secretariat shall be under the direction of an Executive Secretary, assisted by such Assistant Executive Secretaries and professional officers as the conduct of the Committees' business may require. The Central Secretariat at present includes: (1) a policy liaison staff, (2) a committee coordinating section, (3) a servicing and documents section, and (4) a policy reference section.

(b) The policy liaison staff shall be composed of policy liaison officers who are members of the staffs of the several Offices of the Department designated for liaison with the Central Secretariat by the Directors of Offices. These officers may likewise serve as liaison channels for the Assistant Secretaries. They shall, while remaining under the policy direction of their Directors of Office, owe a joint responsibility to their Directors and to the Central Secretariat for the handling by the Secretariat and the Executive Staff Committees of matters of concern to their respective Offices, and shall, so far as necessary, devote full time to these duties. They should participate in the consideration of policy matters in their own Offices and should be kept abreast of emerging policy matters by the Office Directors and Division Chiefs. They should expedite the preparation of documents, suggest development of particular reports and, when desirable, assist in the drafting of documents and in following through on subsequent action. The policy liaison officers shall assist the Central Secretariat in coordinating the consideration of policy questions by Departmental committees in their Offices, and, to this end, should be closely associated with those committee secretariats located in their respective Offices.

(c) Close collaboration should be maintained between the policy liaison officers and the informational liaison officers of the Information Service Committee; in some cases it may be desirable for the same officer to carry both responsibilities with whatever staff assistance is necessary. There shall also be close collaboration and exchange of services between the Central Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Information Service Committee.

5 *Departmental Order amended.* Departmental Order 1301 of December 20, 1944 is amended accordingly.

JOSEPH C. GREW
Acting Secretary of State

Appointment of Officers

John F. Gange as Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Central Secretariat, effective April 26, 1945.

Kenneth McIntosh as Executive Secretary of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation, effective April 26, 1945.

STETTINIUS—Continued from page 859.

Much, therefore, will depend upon the influence of institutions of learning such as this great University.

I look upon the schools, the colleges, and universities of America as bearing a heavy share of the responsibility for success or failure in the great enterprise to which we are committed at San Francisco.

If they do their part—and I am confident they will—the people will be better able to act with understanding and their governments with wisdom.

Errata

The confirmation of Spruille Braden as American Ambassador to Argentina was erroneously announced in the BULLETIN of April 22, 1945, p. 785. The nomination of Mr. Braden to be Ambassador to Argentina was sent to the Senate on April 19.

Two typographic errors which appeared in the BULLETIN of April 29, 1945 should be corrected to read as follows: In "Acceptance of Germany's Offer Concerning Prisoners of War", page 810, the second paragraph should begin "The Government of the United States informed". On page 823, right-hand column, fourth line, a new paragraph should begin "The conflict of interests between iron and steel".

PUBLICATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Procurement of Strategic Materials: Agreement Between the United States of America and Colombia—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Bogotá March 29, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 442. Publication 2316. 11 pp. 5¢.

Fisheries Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico and exchange of notes dated September 7 and October 18, 1944 amending and extending the agreement—Agreement effected by exchanges of

communications dated at Mexico April 17, May 22, July 22 and 27, and October 24, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 443. Publication 2317. 15 pp. 5¢.

United Nations Will Write Charter for World Organization. Address by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, New York, April 6, 1945. Conference Series 68. Publication 2320. 8 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Cumulative Supplement No. 3, May 4, 1945, to Revision IX of February 28, 1945. Publication 2324. 39 pp. Free.

FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY

The article listed below will be found in the May 5 issue of the Department of Commerce publication entitled *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, copies of which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 10 cents each:

"Australia to Buy Wheat?" by Perry Ellis, vice consul, American Consulate General, Sydney, Australia.

THE CONGRESS

Exempting Certain Members of the Economic Stabilization Board From Certain Provisions of the Criminal

Code. H.Rept. 501, 79th Cong., to accompany H.R. 2951. 2 pp. [Favorable report.]

Amending the Joint Resolution Entitled "Joint Resolution To Enable the United States To Become an Adhering Member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute": H. Rept. 502, 79th Cong., to accompany H. R. 688. 3 pp. [Favorable report.]; H.Rept. 502, Part 2. 1 p. [Favorable report.]

An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes. Approved Apr. 25, 1945. H.R. 2374, Public Law 40, 79th Cong. 21 pp. [Department of State, p. 14.]

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, pursuant to H.J.Res. 145, providing for membership of the United States in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, April 12, 1945. 11, 78 pp. [Department of State, pp. 19-35.]

An Act Relating to escapes of prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens. Approved Apr. 30, 1945. H.R. 1525, Public Law 47, 79th Cong. 1 p.

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